CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28539—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Sept
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. CATHAY	2883	500	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.I. CLYDE	4186	800	J. L. Pardit	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Massagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

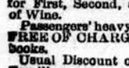
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

S. S. KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, and Electric Light throughout. For Fare and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 19th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
" " No. 2, " "	3 4	3 12
" " No. 3, " "	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES " "	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN. KANGRA VALLEY.

A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	" 0 14	"
PEKOE	" 0 13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0 12	"
BROKEN TEA	" 0 10	"

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

T E A S

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets ... ...per packet		2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets ... ...per packet		3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green) ... ...1-lb. packet		1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest ... ...1-lb. packets		1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb packets ... ...per packet	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb packets ... ...per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, (small broken leaf Tea) ...per lb.		0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY) 17TH SEPT., 1891.
PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
FREE ADMISSION ! FREE ADMISSION ! !
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P. M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is in attendance at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid Steamer "SALLAMUT" will sail for the above Port direct, on or about the 22nd instant. She has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers.
Fare, Rs. 300.
For further particulars, apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1891.

MORVI STATE.

TENDERS will be received up to 26th September by Hoozur Office, Morvi, Kattiawar, for 300 casks best quality PORTLAND CEMENT; delivery by 5th October. Payment in Bombay on documents. Tenders must state maker's name and weight per cask. Quotations ex-Godown, Bombay.
GOKULDASS RAJPALL,
Assistant Engineer, Morvi State.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

SPECIAL light textures for Indian Wear, cut and finished in the very best Style.
PRICE LIST:
Semi Dress Coats, Rs 40, 45, 50.
White Dress Vests " 10 to 12.
Dress Suits, complete, Rs. 75 to 105.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
FOR
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of WILHELM STARK and HERBERT WINKLAR, who traded in Bombay under the name of Stark, Winklar and Company, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, by the Insolvents abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by them in this Honourable Court on the Twelfth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.
Any creditor wishing to oppose the said insolvents' said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said Seventh day of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same. Dated this Second day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of September 1891.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
21½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1891, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOCTOR FRAMJI SHAPOORJI, Surviving Executor of the Estate of HIRABAI, Widow of JAMSHEDJI FRAMJI COACHMAN, deceased, and DINBAI, Widow of PESTONJI JAMSHEDJI COACHMAN, have contracted TO SELL unto the undersigned, all that piece of land, containing 2-3 4-9 square yards with the dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1232, old survey No. 2, and new Survey No. 7453, and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under ward D No. 1538, street No. 4, situate in Khetwady Ardisher Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by Khetwady Ardisher Dady Street, on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Dinshaw Jamshedji Minbutiwalla, and on the South by the house of Limjibhoy Edulji Bhaijiwalla. All persons having any claim upon the above mentioned premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my Attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetji, at their office, No. 91, in Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claims thereto.
CURSETJI DADABHOY,
Purchaser.
Bombay, 10th September, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE.

A ONE TON ICE MACHINE, either system, by H. J. West and Co., of London, in working order, with all necessary appurtences for making clear Ice. Has been used only two seasons since importation from England. Will be SOLD either separately for removal, or in position, together with Factory buildings, &c., ready for starting work. For further particulars apply to
J. E. HOWE,
Ice Factory, Jhansi.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR, able to prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise the construction of Police Thanas, in the Baroda State. None but experienced hands need apply. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to
S. KYTE, Esq.,
Officer on Special Duty,
Huzur Police Department, Baroda.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 414, High Holborn, LONDON.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Horn'y Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
,, 1885.....	£988,156	0 0
,, 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
,, 1889.....	£1,104,173	15 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods o ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leav either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
otal ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 .....£2,957,174	12	4	1884 .....£5,348,407	9	2
1879 .....£4,260,595	15	1	1889 .....£6,161,508	13	11

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UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
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52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
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Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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BE the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of West civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustted Price List free on application.

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
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THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

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Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN—TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.
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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6230 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
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SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Lecture by E. J. Harrison, Grant Road, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8 p.m.
Football Tournament—Buffs vs. Royal Navy XV.
Parsee New Year's Day.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Busreh; and Wardha (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi; Mount Lebanon (s), Amsterdam; Scindia (s), Rangoon; and Lawada (s), Calcutta.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ganges entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow and s. s. Hindoo entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Bushire per extra I. M. S. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

WORK AND WAGES.—To-night at 8 o'clock Mr. E. J. Harrison will read a paper in the Grant Road Y. M. C. A. Rooms on "Work and Wages." The meeting is open to the public.

DARING LEAP FROM A TRAIN BY A CONVICT.—John Pearce Healy, who was committed to take his trial at the Nasick Court, pleaded guilty to the counts of theft of Rs. 37 and certain Government documents, and escaping from legal custody by jumping out of a train at the Mumar Station, before Mr. Portiers, District Magistrate, on Tuesday, and was convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment for both offences. Constable Large of the Calcutta Police arrived with the prisoner yesterday morning in Bombay and lodged him in her Majesty's House of Correction.

COUNTERFEIT RUPEE NOTES.—Many counterfeit five-rupee currency notes are being largely circulated amongst merchants and traders. These notes closely resemble the genuine notes with only a very slight difference. Five of such notes have come into the hands of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police. One was received at Grant Road station ticket office, another at Mahim ticket office, and the others at the Goods Office at Grant Road Railway Station. The police are making diligent search after the men, who have passed off the notes as genuine.

AN ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening whilst Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, living at Mazagon Castle, was driving along the Shepperd Road, the horse became unmanageable and bolted, breaking off one of the shafts of the brougham. When the carriage reached the junction of Parel and Nesbit Roads the animal turned round, and after going 50 yards towards the Byculla Railway Station, dashed into a labour cart, breaking the poles of the cart and damaging the brougham. The horse then fell down, and was eventually secured. Mr. Bomanjee was injured about his hand, while the coachman had a narrow escape.

A CORRECTION.—In the case, reported in yesterday's issue under the heading of "Mr. Hamilton on the Police" his Worship's remarks should have been reported as follows:—"I deeply regret the loss which the police has suffered by the death of Sir Frank Souter, who I know was a most capable officer and was always taking prompt notice of any observations made by a Magistrate upon the conduct of the police officers, and the consequence was that the cases were brought up very carefully and in a very satisfactory manner. I have, however, no reason to think that the present Commissioner does not also attend to the observations made against the police officers."

ANJUMAN-VIZE-ISLAM.—A meeting was held on Monday under the Moulvi Babamia for the purpose of forming a committee to regulate the orphanage funds of the community. It was agreed to form the proposed committee, and that circulars should be issued in Bombay soliciting the necessary aid. Those kind contributors who helped so materially to relieve the destitute poor last year by gifts of clothes and donations of money were thanked in a resolution, which was passed unanimously, and it was stated that the names of those who provided goods, valued at Rs. 5, or the same amount in cash, would be published in the press. The orphanage accounts were handed over to the new committee.

CHIEF CLERK TO THE MASTER IN EQUITY.—Mr. Bapoojee Morojee, chief clerk to the Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master of the High Court, retired on pension yesterday after a service extending over nearly half a century. He entered the service on the 1st March, 1844, as head clerk to the Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, and continued in the appointment, giving satisfaction by the performance of his duties to all his superiors. In March 1859, he was presented with a watch, with an appropriate inscription by Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, "as a testimonial of his appreciation of his services." Sir Andrew Scoble, during his year of office as Master and Registrar in Equity, and Taxing Officer of the High Court, in January 1866, wrote of Mr. Bapoojee that "he performed very responsible duties faithfully and well for a very inadequate salary, and I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to his industry and efficiency as a public servant, and that to my knowledge he has refused offers of higher pay in private employ." Again in 1874, Mr. Bapoojee was presented with a gold watch-guard by Mr. C. E. Fox, the present Master and Registrar, who remarks that Mr. Bapoojee "has been regular and punctual in his attendance, zealous in the performance of his duties, and of most valuable assistance to me in the taxation of bills of costs." Mr. Bapoojee succeeded his father, Moroba Ruckmajee, in the office of chief clerk to the Master in Equity; and he is now succeeded in the same office by his son, Mr. Gajanan Bapoojee, who commenced his service as a clerk in the department in February 1871, and promises well to follow in the foot-steps of his father and grandfather.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Mr. Jardine, for the official Assignee, moved absolute the rule granted, on the 6th August last, calling upon certain creditors to show cause why they should not prove their claims, otherwise no sum would be reserved for them for distribution. The learned counsel said that all the creditors were served except the first and the sixth, and he moved absolute the rule as against the creditors other than the first and the sixth. The application was granted.

RE HASMALL BALDEVDASS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Russell, for an opposing creditor, applied for an order for substituted service on the insolvents, at Alligbar, in the North-West Provinces. The application was granted, and in the meantime the examination of the witnesses was postponed for six weeks.

RE NAROTOM GOVERDHAN.

Mr Dhairyawan, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order and leave to amend the schedule on the ground that his client had not received account sales from England as yet, and was unable to proceed in the matter, though he attended the office of the Official Assignee regularly. The application was granted.

RE THAKARSY HARIDASS.

Mr. Sanjana, for the insolvent, asked for two months' interim order. Mr. Dhairyawan, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent was refused the protection order on a previous occasion, as he had failed to file his books of account. On the information of the Clerk of the Court, his lordship refused to hear Mr. Dhairyawan, as no warrant of opposition was filed in the office. His lordship then refused Mr. Sanjana's application as insolvent had not filed his books of account, though he was told by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley to do so.

RE ROBERT HALDONE PENWICK.

Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Madhavjee Canna; Haroon Moosa; Mohideen Pandoo; Hajee Ahmed Hajee Nooroodin; Hassan Chand Ghanchi; Shaik Ali Nambhai and Sakinnabai; Pandu Babu; Sambhoo Shivari Gowlee; Dhondu Gannesh; Anandjee Heerjee and another; Chaggan Gopal; and Ganpat Kursonjee.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A CLAIM FOR ORNAMENTS.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Toolsidas Manordass sued to recover from Javerbai and others three ornaments or their value Rs. 650. Mr. Gazdar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the defendants.

His Honour in course of a lengthy judgment, said:—This is an action for the recovery of three ornaments or their value Rs. 650. The defence in effect is a denial that the ornaments claimed are the property of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's story shortly is that between 16 and 17 years ago, when he was a minor, of the age of about 17 years, he and his mother, on the occasion of a two months' visit to Surat, deposited for safe custody with one Jamnadas Pitamberdas in Bombay a number of ornaments, worth in all about Rs. 5,000. After their return some of these ornaments were from time to time returned, and others sold at their request, until Jamnadas died in October 1888, when there still remained in his possession other ornaments deposited with him, the three now claimed by the plaintiff, which have since come into the possession of the first defendant, Javorbai, the representative of Muncharam, a deceased brother of Jamnadas, the latter being represented by Kablibai, who is not a party to this suit. There can be no doubt that in February 1875 the plaintiff and his mother did in fact deposit a large number of ornaments with Jamnadas. There is also no doubt that of these by far the greater number were returned or sold in the life time of Jamnadas. There is also no doubt that the three ornaments now claimed by the plaintiff are in the possession of the first defendant Javerbai. The question still remains whether these are three of the ornaments originally deposited with Jamnadas, and the property of the plaintiff, and it is for him to prove they are. That he readily identified them from among a box full of miscellaneous ornaments produced by the first defendant in court is to some extent in his favour, but not very much, when we consider that during the administration of the estates of Muncharam and Jamnadas, and the litigation between Kablibai and Javerbai in the course of which the Administrator-General took possession of all the property, and afterwards handed a portion of it (including the subject of the present claim) to Javerbai, and retained a portion at the request of Kablibai, the plaintiff, who has throughout been acting in the interests of Kablibai, and managing her legal affairs, had ample opportunity for making himself familiar with the description and appearance of all the ornaments in the possession of the first defendant. On the other hand, there are so many circumstances of suspicion in the plaintiff's case, and so many facts demanding explanation of which he offers none, that I can only hold that he has failed in discharging himself of the burden of proof on him, especially when we remember that his very stale claim, preferred against the estate of a dead man, who cannot be called to contradict him, virtually rests on his unsupported allegation. I think the plaintiff's case, so far as it is based on the alleged admissions, entirely fails. Without them, we have little but his bare word, on which I think I should not be justified in acting in a case such as this, against the estate of a deceased person and beset with unexplained circumstances of suspicion, such as I have noticed. For against the two lists of the ornaments (E. and F.), made on the occasion of their deposit, which is not denied, we have the defendant's two exhibits (Nos. 3 and 4), which are at least consistent with the theory of the return and sale of all the ornaments in the life time of Jamnadas. As to the former of these, I may say that I do not accept the plaintiff's very halting account of it, that it was a list of the ornaments which still remained in the possession of himself and his mother after the deposit. If it was, it would not have been given to Jamnadas, and that it was not is, I think, evident from the item of "gold beads," which corresponds exactly with the same item in the list of the ornaments originally deposited with Jamnadas. From this fact, and from the fact that it was kept by Jamnadas I think the list No. 3 is a list of ornaments returned by Jamnadas out of those originally deposited with him. No. 4 is an entry of the last sale effected by Jamnadas on account of the plaintiff's mother, and the wording of it is quite consistent with that having been a sale of all the remaining ornaments. Of the genuineness of all these four documents there does not appear to be any doubt, but there is this to be said in favour of those produced by the defendant—that neither of them seems to be in any respect other now than as it was originally written; while of those produced by the plaintiff, one has evidently been altered, in the weight of an ornament which is sought to be identified with the principal one he now claims. He denies that he altered it himself, and it may be so, but seeing that he also says that it has not been altered at all, which it evidently has, that denial must be accepted with some reserve, the more so that so much of his case is based upon evidence clearly false. The suit must, therefore, be dismissed with costs, Rs. 85.

IMPERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

BEFORE Mr. J Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Duncan G. Ross was arraigned on the charge of personating Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay, and thereby causing the delivery of a case of brandy and an official letter. The police prosecution was conducted by Superintendent MacDermott, A Division, while Mr. Chalk of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham was present on behalf of Messrs. Kemp and Co., the manager of which firm filed an information against the accused charging him with forgery and cheating.

Several sepoys of the Custom House, a sweetmeat vendor and a victoria driver were called for the prosecution to establish the identity of the accused, and spoke to the clothes he wore and to seeing him place the case of brandy in a victoria. Mr. Fernandez deposed to the accused bringing a case of brandy to his office about the 18th of August. Witness asked him what was in it, and he said brandy. The case remained there till that evening and some days after, he brought a similar case, which was taken away the same evening. Before taking the case away on the second evening accused gave him two bottles of brandy. Witness was shown a letter of the accused and said he was not familiar with the accused's handwriting.

Cross-examined: When you left the case I remember you said it was something to drink; you did not say it was brandy. You brought cases to my office on two occasions. You made some enquiries about the agencies for liquors, and I took it for granted that you wanted to act as broker to some wine merchant. When I called upon Mr. MacDermott, he said he intended to call upon me.

Witness addressed the court and said in fairness to the accused he thought he might state that the case bore the initial of S. C. O., a well known wine merchant of Bombay.

As the evidence in the police prosecution was about the same in respect to the prosecution by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Mr. Chalk thought it unnecessary to repeat the same testimony, and thought the court might frame such charges as the evidence supported.

Mr. Slater said he could not dispose of the charge of forgery which would have to be tried at the High Court, and remanded the case till Friday at noon when he would take the depositions of witnesses before committing the accused who, in answer to the court, said he would reserve his defence if the court intended committing him for trial before a jury.

AT the last meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, Professor Virchow reported some very interesting measurements that he had made of Athenian skulls, which were found in Schliemann's last excavations in Athens. There were eleven graves, of which ten belonged to the fourth century B. C., but the eleventh was much older, the sixth century B. C. Schliemann believed the sarcophagus of the last tomb to have been made of wood, as no fragment remained. All the graves contained human bones, but only four skulls were tolerably intact, and it is these that Virchow measured. They all belonged to adults, and probably aged persons. What is remarkable is—as was the case with Athenian skulls examined in 1871—the small size of their volume and capacity. Professor Virchow says that this fact must be a warning to us not to draw conclusions from the size and capacity of the skull as to the degree of culture of a people.

FEW burglars possess such manners as the one of New York who lately visited the residence of Mr. Kemble, an artist employed on "The Century Magazine." Though he took Mr. Kemble's revolver, gold watch and sixteen dollars, he returned Mrs. Kemble's watch with a bow when she told him that it had been given her by a relative now dead.

"Better work wisely, than work hard." Great efforts are unnecessary in house-cleaning if you use SAPOLIO. Every housewife should use it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HIS LORDSHIP AND THE SPECIAL JURY.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, on taking his seat on the bench, said he should like to state for the information of the Special Jurors what arrangement had been made for the present Sessions. On Monday last, hearing that there were five murder cases down for trial, one having been committed too late to be put in the list, he had directed that additional special jurymen should be summoned to attend the Court. The number of murder cases, although a large one, was not an exception, as his lordship remembered that at a previous Sessions over which he had presided, there were an equal number, and said that in that case they were all tried by the jury called in the first instance. At the close of the case on Monday, he then informed the special jurymen, who had been empannelled that arrangements would be made to excuse them, if possible, from further attendance, but owing to the prisoner put up for trial on Tuesday being a European, and his exercising the right of having a majority of five Europeans on the jury, and owing also to the large number of challenges made on his behalf by his counsel, the jury list was exhausted, and consequently led to some of the jurors who had sat on Monday being again called upon. His lordship thought he need scarcely state that every precaution was always taken to have as large an attendance of jurymen present as possible, knowing that to some of the special jurors, who as heads of business establishments or departments of the railways it was exceedingly inconvenient for them to be called upon too frequently to devote their time to the trial of a prisoner. The Court did all it could to make their attendance less irksome as possible, and as a result eighteen new jurymen had been summoned, and, therefore, his lordship trusted that it would be seen that every endeavour had been made to save the gentlemen attending the Court any unnecessary inconvenience or trouble.

THE CAMMATEEPOORA MURDER CASE.

Mahadoo Malu, a Hindu, was placed at the bar, charged with having on the 24th June, murdered his wife, Possani, at a house in Cammateepoora Street. The Advocate-General and Mr. Basil Scott appeared on behalf of the Crown, the accused being represented by Mr. Manker. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. I P Thompson, Foreman.
Mr. Pheroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Sorabjee N. Wadia.
Rao Saheb Sitaram Pundilck.
Mr. Joseph Jackson.
Mr. W. H. Walker.
Mr. Nanabhoy Raghunath.
Mr. F. G. Dumayne.
Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, in opening the case, said the accused was charged with the murder of his wife, a girl aged about 18 years, the medical evidence which would be called being to the effect that her death was due to strangulation. The prisoner and his wife lived in the house of the girl's father at Cammateepoora, and it would appear that the latter had frequently remonstrated with him for not seeking employment so as to be in a position to support himself and his wife. On the 24th June the father-in-law left the prisoner and his wife in the house, and on returning at about 6 p.m. found no one there. The girl's father remained there for some time, but seeing nothing of his daughter he then made enquiries about her from the neighbours, and being unable to ascertain her whereabouts, he, becoming anxious, searched his house and then found the girl's body hidden under some bedding in a back room, some blood-stained clothing of the prisoner being found near the place. The body of the deceased was examined by Dr. Sidney Smith, who attributed the girl's death to strangulation. The prisoner, not returning to the house, the father reported the matter to the police, and gave them a description of Mahadoo, who, on the following evening, was seen near the bungalow of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at Malabar Hill, where he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman to whom he gave a fictitious name. The question the jury would have to decide was whether the prisoner was the person who strangled the girl, and on that point, in addition to the evidence of her father, two other witnesses would be called, one of whom would state that he saw the prisoner leave the house at about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. No motive could be adduced for the crime, except that the prisoner might have been induced to kill his wife owing to the taunts of her father, and it was, therefore, the duty of the jury to decide whether the girl met her death under circumstances amounting to culpable homicide amounting to murder; and if so whether the evidence was sufficient to convict the accused of having committed the act with which he was charged.

The learned counsel then called evidence to bear out the facts as detailed in his opening statement.

Dr. Sidney Smith said that, in his opinion, the cause of the death of the girl, who was about twelve years of age, was strangulation by the hand. No great pressure would, in witness's opinion, have been necessary to cause the death. The child had a necklace of beads round her neck, and the string of it being pulled from behind, some of the beads had cut through the cuticle. There were nail marks round the child's neck, which were too large to have been made by her own hands.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, his lordship put it to the Advocate-General whether the case could not be put to the jury in a less aggravated form. Dr. Sidney Smith had said that no great violence or pressure would have been necessary to cause death, and his lordship said he could see no motive or malice on the part of the prisoner to take the life of his wife.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the evidence, said it was for the jury, under his lordship's ruling, to say whether they considered the prisoner was guilty of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or causing death by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. As far as he himself was concerned, the learned counsel could see no object of the prisoner in strangling his wife other than to take her life. Strangulation was the holding of the thumb upon the windpipe until a person was exhausted, and that was what Dr. Sidney Smith said the prisoner must have done. As to the motive, the learned counsel said, there was evidence to show that the girl's father had said that he would give his daughter in marriage to another person. That remark might have preyed upon the prisoner's mind, and it was possible he might have wished by taking her life that no one else should be her husband.

Mr. Manker, in addressing the jury for the defence, laid much emphasis on the point that the prosecution had shown no motive why the prisoner should wish to take the life of his wife. The prisoner was a quiet young man, went to work with his father-in-law, and gave the latter whatever money he earned. The prisoner was seen standing in the verandah of the house about 3-30 p.m., and he was said to have left five minutes afterwards. But the murder was not discovered until 5-30 p.m., and the prosecution had failed to show that between 3-30 and 5-30 p.m., no other person entered the house and committed the murder, which was quite possible for any one to have done after the prisoner's departure. The prosecution had failed to prove that it was the prisoner who did the act, or to show the existence of any motive on his part to do it.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the first question was whether the jury were satisfied that the prisoner by strangulation caused the death of the girl. Dr. Sidney Smith had told them that no great violence or pressure would have been necessary to cause death under the circumstances. It was not possible anybody else could have entered the house after the prisoner left it, fastening the staple to the door from outside; and there was no access to the house from the rear. The prisoner's *dhoty*, stained with blood, was found in the house when the father-in-law return d. But it appeared difficult, said his lordship, to understand why the prisoner should wish to take the life of his wife. He had been living with her for seventeen months; he had had no quarrel with her; and he had no apparent motive to take her life. The jury were told that it was a suggestion well worthy of their consideration whether the offence could not be brought home to the prisoner in a less aggravated form, bearing in mind that there was no apparent motive why he should wish to take the life of his wife. If the jury thought they were justified in doing so, they could bring in a verdict of guilty of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. They knew that sometimes death ensued when no death was intended; and the jury were to consider whether they were satisfied that the prisoner intended to take the life of his wife. They were quite in the dark as to what took place in the room between the prisoner and his wife, as to how the necklace came to be pulled from behind the girl's neck, &c., and they were left to conjecture what actually took place.

After a short consultation, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner the jury had found him guilty of the lesser offence, a verdict which had his lordship's entire concurrence. The offence was a serious one, and his lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE PRESS IN HYDERABAD.

THE question of the control of the press in the Nizam's Dominions has been lately engaging the attention of His Highness's Government, and it has been dealt with recently in an able memorandum by Nawab Mehdi Hassan, which deserves more than local circulation. Of the general character of the newspapers published in Native States the Nawab points out some sufficiently striking examples:—

Fortunately we are not without recent examples of the misuse of the liberty of the press in India which will serve to emphasise the general principle which I wish to bring to your Excellency's notice—the principle, namely, that this liberty is at all times liable to be abused by unscrupulous men in a way which has nothing to do with honest criticism, but which has everything to do with attacks upon the purse through the reputation and good name of people of character and influence. The first of the two cases is the attack which was made in an abominable news sheet published in Bombay upon the Maharajah of Bhownugger and his most trusted advisers. It was made abundantly clear in the prosecution of the defamers in the High Court that there was absolutely no foundation for the charges which they had brought against the Bhowuugger Durbar, that their object was not the redress of any kind of public wrong or the remedying of any public grievance, but the extortion, under pressure of charges as foul as they were baseless, of hush money from the victims of this outrage. The other case that I would bring to your Excellency's notice is that of a small paper published some few years past at Mhow, which was proved in some proceedings last month in the courts at Mhow and Indore to have chosen for its victims the Maharajah Holkar and other men of influence in Central India whose only offence was that they had not purchased the approval of their traducers by payments of hard cash. Your Excellency may safely infer from these cases that there exists in India a brood of journalists whose function is not criticism or the honest exposition of public opinion, whether for or against the Administration, but a systematic preying upon the fears of people whom they assume to be more ready to pay liberally for silence than to stand the brunt of lying and unscrupulous denunciation. The professional delators of Rome were honest practioners in comparison with the blackmailing journalists of India.

Coming to the question as it concerns the particular circumstances of Hyderabad the Home Secretary is able to show a very strong case for State control:—

I think I have said enough to satisfy your Excellency that the special conditions which surrounded the problem in India forbid its solution in the light of the merely abstract principal of liberty of the press. There is no country in the world in which that principle is applied absolutely, and without relation to the conditions amid which it is intended to operate. In Hyderabad we have never accepted it. The first Sir Salar Jung, who certainly had no love for repressive measures as such was, I believe, always reluctant to give permission for the establishment of newspapers; in fact during his lifetime there was no real English or Urdu newspaper in Hyderabad. The *Deccan Times* was in existence in Secunderabad, that is to say in British territory, and so far as its criticisms were fair and impartial, and were offered with a view of removing real grievances, they were welcomed. Since that great Minister's time the trade of journalism has grown space in His Highness's dominions, and the newspapers have had free course, unchecked by law or by administrative measures. Thus there has, *deja to*, been greater liberty of the press in these dominions than even the most advanced and constitutional Governments in Europe have thought to be compatible with individual right and with State expediency. In this respect, as in others, Hyderabad suffers from the want of a Penal Code; and so individuals have had to submit to attacks from a press which still in the adolescent stage gives way to the vices and the excesses of adolescence. The conductors of some of these journals are men of questionable character and bad antecedents, immigrants to Hyderabad who have set up presses in our midst in the belief that this is a fruitful land for those who wish to prey upon the fear of men of substance who are prepared to pay lavishly rather than see their good name trampled upon in the public press. Government itself is scarcely less interested in this matter than individuals, for there have been only too clear proofs at various times that these so-called critics of the Government have had no other purpose in view than to make themselves so unpleasant to the authorities that it may be worthwhile to purchase their silence. Though this trade has met with scant encouragement there has, in the circumstances in which the Administration has been placed since the time of the first Sir Salar Jung, been much to induce the belief in unscrupulous minds that a hireling and blackmailing press could be carried on not without profit. Your Excellency's government, though admittedly the most advanced that Hyderabad has ever enjoyed, has by men working in pursuance of this idea been singled out for abuse by some of the local newspapers that have sprung into existence during the past few years. Of honest criticism, however severe it might be, no administration would have a right to complain. We should welcome it rather as correcting the error of an authority which while it claims to be doing its best to promote the interests of the people does not claim to be infallible. But the attacks upon the Government which I have in mind cannot by any possibility be brought under that description. They are disgraceful in themselves; they are harmful because of their effect upon the public mind. The Government, no doubt, is strong enough to stand all the misrepresentation and abuse that a blackmailing press can pour upon it. But the populace with whom we have to deal are ignorant, irritable, and credulous, and it is not to the advantage of the State that the acts of Government should be presented to them in the distorting medium of newspaper articles written for venal purposes. Here, where there are so many party and personal interests and rivalries to serve, and political and family animosities to gratify—some of the intriguers, indeed, going so far as to endeavour to distrub the relations happily subsisting between the sovereign and his minister—the purveyors of literature of this kind find circumstances only too favourable.

Seeing then that all the world over—even in the most advanced countries—the liberty of the press is treated as a question of practical expediency, and always in regard to the circumstances of the society which claims to enjoy it, I am strongly of opinion that His Highness's Government ought in its own interest, for the discouragement of wrong doers and for the protection of personal rights and interests, to introduce a press law which shall substitute for the license which the hireling press now enjoys a rational and well ordered liberty, under which neither the dignity of the State, the honour and good name of its functionaries, and the fortune and reputation of private citizens shall any longer be assailed with impunity by venal and dishonest writers. If your Excellency agrees with this view I shall be prepared in due course to submit specific proposals for the enactment of a law on the subject.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, says the cotton mills in that city are doing a little better, as there has been an important rise in the value of yarns during the week. The short time movement in Bombay will certainly have a good effect on the market in Calcutta, and has already helped to raise the price of the manufactured article.

A TELEGRAM from the Governor of Martinique states that the total number of deaths caused by the recent cyclone in that island is 340. To this it is necessary to add a great number of sailors who perished at sea, the greater number of the French vessels, which formerly carried the coasting trade of the island, being lost. The Governor has authorised foreign vessels to carry provisions to the inhabitants, who are suffering great want. The Governor sends a pressing appeal to the French Parliament for credit, to relieve the distress.

AN extraordinary case of attempted murder has been revealed at Grenelle in France. A man named Lombard incurred the dislike of his wife and her foster-father. He had been sleeping in his bedroom and suddenly awoke with intense agony in his ear. He was ignorant for some time what caused this, and went to a doctor, who extracted from his ear, which showed marks of being fearfully burned, a piece of lead, as long and as thick as a Lebel bullet. Then Lombard understood that his wife and father-in-law had tried to kill him by pouring molten lead into his ear.

THERE have been fearful storms in Europe during the last few days, and many deaths from lightning. Five were recorded in one day from the Tyrol. There have been serious losses to property and crops; in fact the outlook of the European harvest becomes worse and worse. In England and Ireland corn is already beginning to rot as it stands in the field. The market price of grain has greatly increased, and Europe will have to depend largely on Canada, the United States, Australia and, if possible, India, for her corn supplies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s.s. Mount Lebanon, 1,554 tons, Captain Samuel Nelson, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain S Warington, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Varley as cabin passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s.s. Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 225 chests opium, 169 horses, 40 sycos, and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I N Co's s.s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Temple and two children, Mrs S G Smith and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sculptor.....	830	McAdam.....	C	B & P S N Co
„ H. Bolckow.	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ Mt. Labonan	1555	Nelson	E	W & A Graham & Co
„ Gutenfels ..	1790	Thormann ...	F	Glade & Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	.....
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Hindoo.....	1390	Atkinson	Q	K Jeewandas

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera.....	.....	Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ganges.....	1490	Roberts	1	P & O S N Co
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson .	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Lombardy ...	1726	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
„ Pandora	1781	Mettel	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Orion.....	1833	Orlando	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Chupra	1432	Brown	10	B I S N Co
Barque Valiant..	1582	Valiant.....	11	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E Bates & Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	16	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kapurthala.....	Rothwell.....	B I S N Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Sultanut	3691	...Webbar.....	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes.....	Busreh, Sept 2.
	Wardha (s).....	Wadge	Calcutta, Aug 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Mount Lebanon (s)	Nelson	Amsterdam.
	Scindia (s)	Mitchell	Rangoon, &c.
	Lawada (s)	Warington	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Karagola began to load yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
11	Highfield s	Casson	Madras, Sept. 6.
	Umkuzi s	Shearling.....	Port Natal, Aug 20.
	City of Venice s	Campbell.....	Liverpool, Aug 11.
12	Maharani s.....	Budd	Moulmein, Sept 8.
	Goa s.....	Herrington ...	Moulmein, Sept 6.
	Falls of Invernaid s	Wilson	Aden, Aug 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11.—Steamer Comilla, and ship Paul Revere.
Sept. 12.—Steamers Nevasa and Baroda.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—140 cwts coir yarn, Gordhundas Adut; 47 bales wool, Cursondas Moorjee; 53 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 69 bales wool, B Harbum; 62 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 130 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Dundee s—2,712 cwts wheat, C Macdonald and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Sullamut s—49 bales hemp and 9 bales cotton, J Dowjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts jowaree and 4,002 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,707 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

KtCommander s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,031 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ganges s—630 cwts horns, Rahimtoo'a Kaderbhoy; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts linseed, and 1,999½ cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nanoo Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora s—220 bales cotton, A Blaschceck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion s—150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, The Indo China M Co; 105 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales twist, Tata and Co; 375 cwts onions The Onion Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 37½ cwts cloves, 30 cwts kismiss, 16 cwts gonda horns, and 37½ cwts fennelseed, Yue Lun Ching; 19 cwts wheat and 9 cwts wheat flour, P F Talati.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

45-90—Crawford B and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bazonjee Jehangir Buxey—Khunderao M—part heard.
705-89—In person. Anna Maria Duarte vs Antonio Jose Duarte and another—Bicknell and M—Part heard.
693-90—Little, S, F, and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D, and C.
122-91—Macfarlane, E, and H—Moorarjee Jootha and others vs Waghjee Mooljee—Wadia and G. Not to be called.
492-91—In person—Shaik Goolamally Sheerazee vs Abdoolahoy Mahomedbhoy Roshniwalla.
407-90—Chitnis, M and M—Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy Parakh vs Bai Jivee—Janardhan and A—Not to be called.
183-91—Payne, G and S—Allarukhia Vuzeer vs Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu and H.
153-91—Chalk, W and S—Raojee Purushram Acharia and others vs Kesow Koosaba Acharia and others—Craigie, L and O, and Bhaishanker and K.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassumally—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

For

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

FOR SALE.—G. C. B. GELDING, 15 hands, believed sound, V. S. examination allowed. Make grand harness horse. Owner having no use for will accept first reasonable offer. "No. 10," care of this Office.

SILVER COATED CACHONS, for giving fragrance to the breath. Removes tartar and cleanses the Teeth. In fancy Flasks with metal screw top. Annas 8 each.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Bombay.—Centrally situated, and the most commodious Hotel; unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness.

CATHEDRAL GLASS LANTERNS.—Church, Billiard, and other variety of Lanterns for sale at Hink's Lamp Depot, Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to the Agent.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., B. S. E. Society, P., Marine Lines.

WANTED A SLUT ST. BERNARD, MASTIFF, or any other tall Breed. Apply to "J," care of this Office.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Handsome French-built Miniature BROUGHAM, price Rs. 800. Bombay-built VICTORIA, price 550. Both carriages fitted with brake and practically new. Apply "N.," care of this Office

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TASTELESS Aperient Gelatin-Coated Cathartic Liver Pills, highly recommended by eminent Physicians as very effective against obstinate constipation. May be taken with perfect confidence.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT. OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION. PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., 18, MARINE STREET.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c. APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS. DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address WALSH, LOVETT & Co., 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES — DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS — PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS. TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers. Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors. Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines. Steam and other Pumps. Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c. Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. Waggons, Trollies, &c. Steel Rails, 16lbs. Teakwood Sleepers.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

A FURTHER decline of ½d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver is the most important item of news in Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening; and Rupee Securities, following suit, gave way 5-16 per cent. in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £76 9-16 and £75½, respectively. In New York also, the metal had receded in value one cent., at 96¾ cents., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent. lower, at 4·83¾ dollars. Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 95; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¼; but the market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 per cent. for the former, and 3 for the latter. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 4⅞d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96¼; Exchange on London was down 1½ centime, at tcs. 25·32.

The Wheat Market became firm yesterday, and both No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, advanced ½d. per cental, to 8s. 4½d. and 7s. 11½d. per cental, ex Quay, respectively. Linseed was steady at the previous quotations of 42s. 3d. per quarter, ex Quay, for Bombay Seed on the spot, and 42s. 6d. to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having dwindled down to 7,000 bales, including 700 East Indian. Prices for spot Mid.-Americans and Surats were unaltered; but for American Arrivals they were further 3-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, a further drop of 1-16 cent. took place in ready Mid.-Uplands, at 8 9-16 cents.; and Futures for December were 9 points lower, at 8·76 cents., the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been heavy again, at 31,000 bales. The figures for the new crop now compare as follows with those of the two preceding seasons for the same period:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	31,000	30,000	23,000
Three days' do.	89,000	94,000	73,000
Since 1st Sept.	220,000	293,000	217,000

Our local Cotton Market has remained steady to-day at previous rates, but with only a moderate business passing. The Mills have bought 1,700 bales, consisting of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 189; 400 Dhollera, at Rs. 149; 300 Nugger, at Rs. 160-64; 200 each of Jalgaum Ginned, at Rs. 165-70; and Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 168; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 152; while for Export the only purchases have been 250 Bengal, at Rs. 160-62; and 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent only for export; but the market has been firm at an advance of ½ to one anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-7-6	per cwt.
Do.	85 „ „	5-6-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	5-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-12-6	„
Hard Yellow.....	„	4-13-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-11-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-7-6	„

SEEDS.—This Market has been steady in tone; but with no increase in business. *Linseed* has further advanced half an anna per cwt. to Rs. 6 11 6 to Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt.; but all other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	90 bales.
Wheat	7,975 cwts.
Linseed.....	3,383 „
Poppyseed	895 „
Castor seed	602 „

The Bank's Stock and Share, and Freight Markets have remained closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

The Mail steamer Mirzapore from China has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95
3 per cent. French Rentes 96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 76 9-16
4½ per cent. „ 75⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106¾
Bar Silver 44⅛

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th September, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,15,419	2,88,083	14,775	4,18,307
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles..	..	....	....	4,37,417
Increase				Rs. ....
Decrease.....				„ 19,110

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th September, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·833
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·1
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	78·9
General Directions of Wind*.....WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *.....	281
Fall of Rain	0·16
Total fall during month	13·83
„ year	67·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th September..	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th September, 1891. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	12	44 p.m.	..	44
Suez.....	16	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	30	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
„ Madras	...	15	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORDEAUX—August 20, at Murree, the wife of W W Cordeaux, Queen's Bays, of a son.
HANKIN—September 6, at Betul, C P, the wife of W G Hankin, Offg D S Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PIGGOTT—LYALL—September 9, at St Thomas' Church, Ghazipur, by the Rev H O Sealy, Theodore Caro Piggott, of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the Rev H J Piggott (of Rome), to Eleanor Mildred, second daughter of Walter Tschudi Lyall, Esq.
ORR—ORR—September 12, at St Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpur, by the Venerable F R Michell, Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev W I Wickens, Chaplain of Barrackpur, Charles Roger Orr, Manager, Gourepur Company, Ld, Naihati, to Alexandra Mary, eldest daughter of John Cave Orr, of Calcutta and Barrackpur, Solicitor, and grand-daughter of the late Venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.

THE Economic Section of the British Association meeting is so largely given up to doctrinaires that ordinarily we should have doubted if such a subject as railway extension in India could be adequately treated there. But the subject was in good hands. Mr. Furnivall, recently Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's State Railway, contributed a paper upon it, and Sir Guildford Molesworth, whose long experience as Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India peculiarly qualified him for the function, undertook to supplement and criticise Mr. Furnivall's contribution. Mr. Furnivall was fully mindful of the fact that he was addressing an English audience, and much that he said will appear rudimentary and familiar to Indian readers of his paper. If criticism can safely be ventured upon on the basis of the short summary of it that has reached this country, we should suggest that he has been a little too free with big totals and general averages. To a capitalist audience in England, who were about to be invited to put their money into Indian railways, either it would not mean much, or it would be misleading, to be told that broad gauge lines in India have cost on the average Rs. 1,70,000 a mile, and narrow gauge Rs. 75,000. Mr. Furnivall, it is true, warned his audience that the capital accounts from which the estimate was derived made no allowance for fluctuations in exchange. But the variations in cost have been so wide that averages as applied to cost of construction mean little. For example, we might name two important surveys for broad gauge extensions which have given an estimated average in the one case of £7,000 and £5,500 respectively per mile; while the Government of Bombay, minuting last year upon the question of extensions in Guzerat, named Rs. 50,000 as the lowest cost per mile for a broad gauge line in that province, instancing the Wadhwan extension, which cost a little over Rs. 52,000 per mile, as a typical line through an easy country. Against Mr. Furnivall's estimate of Rs. 70,000 per mile for narrow gauge lines may be put the Bombay Government estimate for metre gauge lines in Guzerat of Rs. 34,000 per mile. Guzerat is of course a particularly favourable country for construction work, and there are districts in India in which the outlay per mile would be twice as great. We do not quarrel therefore with Mr. Furnivall's average. All that need be said about it is that it has no practical significance, and that it would be almost as meaningless to work out what is the average temperature of all Asia as to calculate the average cost of the railways of a continent like India.

Nor has the controversy between broad gauge and narrow gauge any real significance in India in these days. We can contemplate the final abolition of broad gauge on Brunel's great railway in England with indifference; all we need ask for is that justice shall be done alike to broad gauge and to narrow. Thus the general remark that narrow gauge gives almost the same return as broad gauge on an expenditure per mile of less than one-half is true enough. But the statement needs qualifying by the fact that the broad gauge system includes the great frontier railways, which are not earning lines. If the great military railway through the Zhob Valley to the Indus were carried out about seven crores would be added to the capital cost of the broad gauge lines, and on that working expenses would not be paid. Here then we see the danger of drawing general averages where the data vary so enormously as they do in the Indian railways. As to the remunerativeness of our railways as a whole, it is made a plank in the platform of those who contend that no good thing has ever been done by the English in India that the Indian railways do not pay. It is true that, to take for example the year 1889, the net earnings of the railways were 113 lakhs less than the interest which had to be paid on them. Now nearly three quarters of the deficit was due to railways which were only partially open, and far from their full working power. The remainder was due partly to the military railways, on some of which it is no descredit to the management of them to say that it is as much as can be done if they pay bare working expenses. We should no more look to them to pay dividends than we should to fortifications or torpedo boats, and it is misleading to include them in any serious profit and loss account of the Indian railways. Lastly, there is the serious disturbance of the account which has accompanied the downfall in exchange. The average rate of interest on the fifty millions sterling at which, in round numbers, the guaranteed railway debt stands, is over 4¾ per cent—a preposterously high rate in these days of 2¾ per cent. Consols and 3 per cent. Corporation Debentures in England. But the burden of interest, heavy as it would be if it had to be borne by a country with a gold currency, becomes perceptibly more burdensome when the debtor country has a depreciated silver currency. In the year under review the amount in rupees which had to be remitted to England to pay the sterling interest charges, averaging, as has been stated, about four and three quarters per cent. in gold, was equivalent to an interest of nearly seven per cent. on the paid up capital at par. This fact is seldom taken into account by those who are anxious to show that railways in India have been a bad investment for the State. It adds one more to the many reasons which should urge the Government of India to resist all suggestions for leaving currency matters to "take their natural course." As a matter of fact, taking famine lines and unremunerative military lines into account, the railways of India earned 4·78 per cent. on their capital, so that, as was pointed out in the Government Resolution for 1890, if the whole debt had been raised at four per cent., the rate at which Government can now borrow silver in India, there would, in the year under review, have been a profit of about ninety-five lakhs of rupees, instead of a loss of about one hundred and seventy-seven lakhs. Sir Guildford Molesworth, who is an enthusiastic bi-metallist, missed a great opportunity for effectively preaching the bi-metallist gospel when he passed over this fact.

But there was another aspect of the question of Indian railway policy upon which neither Mr. Furnivall nor Sir Guildford Molesworth touched. The handsome profits which are earned to the State by the older and greater lines, such as the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay and Baroda, and the East Indian, are seriously reduced by losses upon other guaranteed lines. We need not restate, even in brief, the facts about the Indian Midland, which, though it was undertaken on the promise of being a highly remunerative line, is a serious and continuous burden upon the resources of the State. The one fact that concerns the Indian taxpayer is that this line alone costs the country over a quarter of a million sterling a year for interest; and that this is largely the result of the hostile policy of neighbouring railway administrations controlled by Government. The time has come to consider seriously whether a railway policy under which this is possible should be permitted to go on for ever. Enough consideration, it seems to us, has not been given to the question whether the superior controlling power is what it ought to be. There are able men and strong men in the Railway Department at Simla, men as strong on the technical side as we could wish to see there, though an Annenkoff, capable of making a desert railway at a cost of £4,500, including rolling stock, and all other charges, has not yet presented himself there. The Royal Engineers who have gained so firm a footing in the Department, on its administrative no less than its technical side, have no doubt done excellent work. But what is wanted there is at least one strong man with business instincts, who could be trusted to work independently of the traditions of the department and of the interests which sway it—a man with railway experience in England, who would come to his work without preference for one interest over another—and who, if he saw that the policy of one line under State influence was to cripple another line, would intervene with a strong hand, starting from the presumption that the State which guaranteed the interest on one line and owned another, could have no favourites. We have said as much as we desire to say for some time to come on the scandal of allowing two State lines to conspire for the starvation of a third line in which the State, as guarantor, has almost as much interest as in the other two, and we have tried to put the case, in all previous references to it, as it would strike a plain business man. It is that "plain business man" who is needed at Simla to look upon the railway property of the State as one concern, which is to be managed on business principles, and every part of which should be worked up to its full earning capacity. If that aspect of the case had been presented by Mr. Furnivall, his paper would have been greatly increased in value. But it is in India, rather than in England, that this subject can, for the present, most suitably be discussed

THE Imperial British East Africa Company has resolved upon the evangelisation of its country on a definite, cut and dried basis which is pronounced by a writer who discusses it in the *Scotsman* to be more excellent than any adopted either by the East India Company or the Pope. It is frequently said in regard to British annexations that blood and fire go first, with "rum and true religion" immediately afterwards. British East Africa is to furnish a notable exception. Trade in alcoholic liquor is discouraged, its sale to natives, we believe, prohibited, while missionary work is officially systematised and apparently modern Free-Kirk Presbyterianism is to be the established religion of the country. The Directors of the Company are among the directors of the Mission—Sir William Mackinnon, Mr. A. L. Bruce, Mr. Peter Mackinnon, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Duncan Macneill, Mr. James Hall, and Mr. John Stephen. Four of these are East India merchants, and the whole of them are connected with the East Africa Company. They have asked the countenance or assistance of no Church or recognised missionary society, but have of themselves constituted an evangelising, medical and industrial mission whose sphere of work shall eventually be coterminous only with the Company's sphere. For the purpose of organising the mission work the Board asked for and obtained from the Free Church of Scotland, for twelve months, the services of the Rev. James Stewart, M.D., who has commenced his expedition on lines similar to those of the Lovedale Institution, which for half a century has been at work among the South African Kaffirs. Dr. Stewart's qualifications for the organisation of such an undertaking are unique. He was a companion of Livingstone, is experienced as a teacher, a preacher, a medical officer and an African traveller. He is assisted by a son of the late Dr. Robert Moffatt, the African Missionary, three teachers, and an assistant teacher, Mr. Abdool Rahan, who is described as belonging to "the great Mahomedan family of Dacca which used to supply a Lieutenant-Governor to Bengal." He is said to have been "converted to Christianity, or what is called a secret Christian," and has been educated at the Free Church College in Glasgow. It is claimed for the Mission, which has already commenced its march into the interior from Mombassa, that no scientific, commercial or exploring expedition ever went forth so well advised, so well equipped, or so wisely led as this religious one. The instructions on which it is to act were formulated in England, the principles of the Livingstonia Mission to Lake Nyassa and the Blantyre Mission to the Shiré Highlands furnishing a tangible foundation to set to work upon. On the arrival of Dr. Stewart's party at Mochako's a suitable site will be fixed upon, and as many square miles of country attached as may be required to supply the institution with agricultural facilities and products. As regards the ultimate site of the station much latitude is allowed, but no time is to be lost in the making known to the natives the chief object of the Mission, and to this end the study of the language is being vigorously pursued. Children are to be educated, and every effort made to accomplish missionary work of the amplest kind. Started as it is under such favourable auspices and with such zeal, there is everything, "save the spirit of man," as Cardinal Newman would have said, to favour the spread of civilization throughout the Company's territory.

THE defences of New York, like everything else American, are to "lick creation." A country which has never known any warfare but civil, and is not likely, in all human probability, to see much of any kind, would scarcely be expected to be guilty of much extravagance in warlike preparations. But acting, apparently, on the old adage *si vis pacem para bellum*, the Republic has resolved upon works compared with which Bombay is defenceless. Our disappearing ten-inch guns and torpedo fields are well enough in their way. Our guns could keep an enemy's fleet at bay if there were sufficient of them, and the torpedoes could blow them up lock, stock and barrel, provided only that the vessels came sufficiently far up the harbour. There is generally believed to be more fear that Bombay may see serious business than New York. But there is more to defend in New York than there is here, and nowhere else is there such a desirable spot for showing what America could do in case of necessity. The idea is to render New York practically impregnable, not with high fortifications and torpedo-fields, but by so arming it as to render near approach to the harbour too terrible for an enemy's fleet to contemplate. The idea is good if it can be carried out, but on this point military opinion is widely divergent. A vast sum of money has been sanctioned, and it is being expended on the construction of a rifled mortar of a new description. Numbers of them are to be placed in batteries of sixteen, consisting of four groups with four mortars to the group, and a volley from these will send sixteen shells weighing together over ten thousand pounds. The weight of each mortar is 14½ tons, and the total length 10¾ feet. The charge of powder has been 80lbs. and the weight of the shell 630lbs., the shell having a bursting charge of 40lbs. of powder. The maximum range of the mortar is six miles, and is obtained at an elevation of 45 degrees. The mortars, as at first constructed, were of cast iron with steel hooping, and withstood a strain of 27,000 to the square inch. At recent tests at Sandy Hook, at a range of five and-a-half miles, ten shots all fell within a space of 195 feet long and eight and-a-half yards wide—less than that occupied by a Transatlantic steamer. The effects of a volley in which the shells fell so true would be appalling, but the protective deck-plates have in some of the later warships been increased to resist attack in this form. The mortars in future, therefore, are to be wholly of steel, the powder charge increased to 100 lbs. and if possible a 1,000 lbs. shell will be used. Each advance in this direction, it is urged, will be checkmated by naval architects; and thus it appears that America's latest experiment in coast defence is likely to prove, like the M'Kinley tariff, more costly than the originators intended. The expenditure of the War Department of the States during the next few years promises to be heavy.

THE Sigri incident turns out to have been the creation of the fancy of the Russian and French Consuls at Mitylene, aided, as we may suppose, by the bears on some of the Continental bourses, who must have had a good time lately. Really if we had known that so much might have been made of an imaginary landing of British blue jackets on a Turkish island some of us might have been tempted, just for the fun of the thing, to telegraph to Paris last cold weather that a German force, with guns, had landed on the island of Bombay. The Boulevard would have been excited and delighted for four and twenty hours, and it would have been cruel to disillusionize it by the explanation that the force whose doings the dwellers in the Fort watched with so much interest in the cool hours of the morning last January had simply come ashore to drill, in accordance with a custom that is recognized all the world over. The *Sobemnuche*, after his recent feverish activity, may fairly ask now if the time has not come for resting a little from his inventions.

IN reference to the pending question of the obligation to keep open an infectious hosptial for the treatment of cases of dangerous disease, the Government have decided to appoint a Committee of experts to consider and report on the nature and extent of the accommodation required for dealing with such cases. The Corporation will be asked to accord permission to the Acting Commissioner to join the Committee, which will not have to take cognisance of the question of liability for maintaining the infectious hospital. When the Committee reports the Government will arrive at a decision as to the course to be taken in regard to the matter.

THE Government of India have still under consideration the memorial of the Bombay Corporation against the increase of the police charges being placed wholly on the Municipality.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday afternoon, the Commissioner announced that the Government of India had acquiesced in the prayer of their memorial regarding the repayment of the Tansa loan. This was much due, he said, to H. E. the Governor, who, to his knowledge, had interested himself most warmly on behalf of the Corporation. Dr. Cowasjee added that this result was undoubtedly largely due to the Commissioner himself, who had placed before them the compromise, which had been accepted.

THE Government of India are consulting local administrations regarding the advisability of establishing a forest year. The date now fixed for the submission of the annual forest administration report is found inconvenient. It is, therefore, proposed to make the administrative year end on June 30th. Divisional Officers would submit their annual reports to Conservators by August 15th, Conservators to local Governments by October 1st, and the orders by the latter authorities would reach the Government of India by January 1st.

AT Augurparah, the other evening, a sircar while passing by the road was confronted by one of the monkeys which abound in the neighbourhood. Jacko, seeing his victim alone, seized him by the arms, and the Babu, dropping his umbrella, ran off at top speed. The result was that the umbrella was soon reduced to shreds, and an imploring appeal is addressed to a local paper to rid the locality of the beast.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for the week ending the 5th of Sept., 1891, were Rs. 8,31,429-10-3. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 6,63,637-12-2. Increase, Rs. 1,67,791-14-1. From the 1st of July, 1891, to the 5th of Sept. 1891, Rs. 75,90,352-5-3. From the 1st of July, 1890, to the 6th of Sept., 1890, Rs. 62,92,386-12-1. Increase, Rs. 12,97,965-9-2. Miles open, week ending the 5th of Sept., 1891, 1,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAPE ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The *Times*, in an article this morning, says that the appearance of Russia in the Mediterranean would strengthen the view that the passage *vid* the Cape is the true route to India, and that Capetown is the proper depot for Indian reliefs. England, the article says, would close the Suez Canal and adopt the Cape route in the event of a European war.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF SIGRI.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The statement that a British force had occupied the Islet of Sigri proves to have been based on mistaken reports sent by the Consuls at Mytilene to the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople. The British war ships were merely manœuvring in the neighbourhood, and have now left Mytilene.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 15.

A national collection has been opened in this city for the relief of the sufferers by the floods. The Queen Regent has headed the fund with a donation of £6,000. The horrors of the situation in the town of Consuegra are indescribable.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 15.

The Russian Government intends to found schools at Merv, Sarakhs, Chardjui, and Tchikislar in order to hasten the russification of those parts.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The second section of the Manchester Ship Canal has been opened for traffic.

THE RACE-HORSE COMMON.

Mr. Blundell Maple who purchased Common for £15,000 after his victory in the St. Leger, has refused an offer of £20,000 for the horse made by the Austrian Government.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 16.

The prevailing distress caused by the failure of the crops is so acute that a reign of terror has set in at Elizabethpol. The starving beggars have become brigands and have outraged women and murdered whole families.

THE BRITISH AGENT'S GUARD AT GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The 5th Gurkhas will supply the two hundred men for the additional escort of the British Agent at Gilgit. Captain Barrett and Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock will accompany them from the Hazara Mountain Battery stationed at Bannu. Two mountain guns will be taken.

THE MUSSOORIE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles have obtained from the Supreme Government the sum of rupees seventeen thousand, chiefly as a gift to provide sergeant instructor's quarters, and partly as a loan at a four per cent. interest, conveniently situated near the very central site of the Himalaya Club. The Corps will have its own armoury, sergeant instructor's quarters, and rifle-range.

THE MAHOMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

The deputation of the trustees of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College which accompanied Sir Syed Ahmed to Southern India with the view of raising funds for building and other expenses connected with the College, have been very successful, it being stated on good authority that her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has given a donation of rupees ten thousand to the College. His Highness the Nizam has made a grant of a jagir yielding rupees one thousand per mensem in addition to his former grant of rupees one thousand per mensem. The important town of Warangal in his Highness's dominions has contributed rupees twenty-four thousand in cash, and larger sums are likely to be forthcoming from the nobility and gentry of the Hyderabad city.

RIFLE MATCH AT AGRA.

In the match for Honour and Glory, the first Leinsters at Agra made 778, the Agra Volunteers 682, the 2nd Field Battery 479, and the 16th Bengal Infantry 709. A gale was blowing at 600 yards, and at five hundred yards it was very breezy on the Leinsters' range when the match was fired.

THE WEATHER AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

The official season report says that rainfall is good in Gangam and South Canara, fair in Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Malabar, and little or none elsewhere. The sowings reported to the end of August in Government villages are nearly two million acres or over 26 per cent. deficient on dry lands, and the September sowings are also greatly retarded for want of rain. Early rain is urgently needed throughout the presidency, and prices are generally rising, except in five districts. Twenty-eight thousand and three hundred people are employed on relief works.

LORD WENLOCK ON THE STUDY OF THE VERNACULARS.

Speaking at Ooty yesterday, H. E. the Governor urged the importance of the study of the Vernaculars, as a knowledge of such languages was more useful to those who wanted to get on in the superior ranks of Government service than a smattering of Latin.

A CURIOUS CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

A curious charge of defamation, brought by a Brahmin against a native newspaper, is occupying the consideration of Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona. The action is at the instance of Rughunath Narayen Pandit, and the defendants are the editor and printer of the native paper the *Poona Waibhao*. The circumstances of the case, so far as they have been heard, are that the complainant was invited by Mr. Gopalrao Venaik Joshi and the Lady Superior of the Mission House to hear a lecture. Complainant was not acquainted with any of the missionaries or the Lady Superior at the Mission House; but he went to the Mission Room and heard the lecture: and whilst there observed that tea, coffee and biscuits were provided for visitors. In the issue of the *Poona Waibhao*, of the 1st February 1891, the names of a number of persons were mentioned as having gone to the Panch Howd Mission to take tea, coffee and biscuits, and complainant's name was amongst them. Separate slips of paper were printed and circulated with the list of names and posted in conspicuous places. The consequence was the Brahmins refused to perform religious ceremonies at complainant's house, his friends and relations would not go to dinner at his house, and they did not invite him to their houses for dinner. A complaint had also been made against him by members of the *Shunkeracharya*, and he had been called upon to give an explanation of his conduct. Complainant in his evidence stated that he did not partake of the tea, coffee or biscuits, and that he would not have gone to the Mission House if he had known they were to be provided.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The Polo Tournament tie to-day was between the Poona Horse and the 3rd Cavalry. The interest which has been evinced in the tournament was undiminished and there was a large number of spectators. The play to-day was of an exceptionally keen character, neither side gaining any advantage until the third round, when the Poona Horse was first to score. The 3rd Cavalry were occasionally very hard pressed in the two first quarters, but they were always equal to the defence and prevented their opponents scoring by their brilliant and determined play. Brown and Edwards several times neatly saved their sticks. Yorstoun and Stewart played the same brilliant game that characterised their tie against the visitors on Monday. In the third round there was a magnificent fight for goal, and to the smartness of Dr. Stewart, of the Poona Horse, they owed their first score. The game in the last quarter opened by the 3rd Cavalry making a rapid descent on their opponents' position, but the defence was too good. The venue of the play was immediately transferred, and Stewart was again successful with Newnham in putting up the third goal in brilliant fashion. The teams were:—Poona Horse—Mr. Newnham, 1; Captain Yoratoun, 2; Mr. Ducat, 3; Dr. Stewart, back. Third Cavalry—Mr. Edwards, 1; Mr. Fisher, 2; Mr. Browne, 3; Captain Phayre, back. Umpires—Captain LeGallias and Mr. Gray. Time-keeper—Mr. LeMesurier. Play opened exactly at 5 p.m. The Cavalry winning the toss played down hill from a hit off by Yorstoun. The play for two minutes was all in the Cavalry's territory; but the ball ultimately being driven into bye on a hit in a foul was claimed by the Poona Horse. Steward got a free hit at goal from about 50 yards, but he failed to improve the position. Edwards was given a chance, but he was also unsuccessful. The first quarter closed without a score. Time, 8 minutes. In the second quarter, Poona continued to press hard on the Cavalry, and on one or two occasions ought to have scored, but their weak shooting, and the good defence of the enemy, prevented them. Brown was conspicuous in saving the sticks. Time, 16 minutes. In the third quarter, Poona was again on the ball, and the Cavalry had a momentary chance. Brown tried a shot for goal, but the ball passed wide. Poona then worked the ball prettily within 20 yards of the opponent's goal, when after a hard fight, and harder resistance, Stewart got the ball clear and put it neatly between the flags, drawing the first blood for his team. Although a determined onslaught was again made on the Cavalry's position, the period closed without further score. Time, 24 minutes 15 seconds. The final quarter saw some smart play, the Cavalry doing all they knew to regain their position. They made another flying visit to the Poona ground, but were again unsuccessful. The play was then transferred to the opposite end, and the 3rd Cavalry back having missed his stroke and Brown being ridden off, Stewart had an easy chance, which he accepted and doubled the score. Newnham, shortly after play was resumed, collared the ball, and with accurate judgment made a stroke under his horse, and sent the ball spinning through the flags. The Cavalry could now do little more than prevent further scoring. The game thus ended. Scores:—Poona Horse, 3 to the 3rd Cavalry's 0. The Poona Gymkhana and the 18th Hussars meet to-morrow.

CRICKET.

CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

THIS match was concluded this morning. The Military Eleven in their two innings put up 461, and the Civilians in their first innings put up 83, leaving the latter 379 to make to win. The Civilians went in last night and for the loss of two wickets put up 110 runs. This morning matters did not look quite so bright, as five wickets tumbled for 20 runs. Riches and George who were not out, when stumps were drawn last night, were soon removed, Riches' score being 20 and George's 13. The former was stumped by Dr. Trask, and the latter was smartly bowled by Edlmann. Stuart got well in with the ball at the next 3 wickets, taking Pogson for 8, and Kennedy and Holland for duck. Nicholson was neatly caught out by Geoghegan, to whom he skied the ball, and Mr. Beatty was bowled off his pads by Stuart after making 5 runs. Clark was the last man in and he with Macbeth made a fairly good stand, and ran up the score to 170. Clark was first to succumb, being stumped by Dr. Trask, when he had put up 10. Macbeth's score was 22. The Civilians, therefore, were defeated by 198 runs. The following are the full scores:—

MILITARY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col Rhodes, c Clark, b Kennedy,	18	retired		23
Dr Trask, c Nicholson, b Macbeth	0	c Clark, b Macbeth		82
Lieut Bowden-Smith, b Macbeth	24	b Pogson		0
Lieut T M Usborne, R A c Nicholson, b Kennedy	25	c Wilkins b Macbeth		30
Capt B A Page, c Macbeth, b Pogson	27	b Pogson		0
Lieut F A Wilson, R E b Pogson	47	b Pogson		71
Lieut E Saulez, b Pogson	1	l-b-w b Nicholson		2
Capt Randolph, b Wilkins	1	c and b Macbeth		3
Lieut E E Edlmann, R A b Wilkins	0	b Clark		8
Lieut F E Geoghegan, b Wilkins	0	not out		36
Lieut B F B Stuart, not out	0	b Wilkins		23
Extras	12	Extras		34
Total	149	Total		312

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Clark	75	47	3	0	60	40	2	1
Pogson	95	34	4	3	125	69	5	3
Wilkins	29	8	3	3	108	64	4	1
Macbeth	64	39	2	2	75	54	1	3
Kennedy	40	12	2	2	45	17	2	0
George					15	17	0	0
Nicholson					30	17	0	1

Mr. Kennedy bowled one wide.

CIVIL.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Haywood, l-b-w, b Stuart	5	b Edlmann		16
George, b Stuart	0	b Edlmann		13
Riches, b Stuart	11	st Trask, b Edlmann		20
Pogson, b Edlmann	0	b Stuart		8
Wilkins, c Usborne, b Stuart	28	thrown out		57
Macbeth, run out	2	not out		22
Holland, c Rhodes, b Stuart	1	b Stuart		0
Kennedy, b Edlmann	18	b Stuart		1
Beatty, run out	3	b Stuart		5
Nicholson, b Stuart	9	c Geoghegan, b Stuart		13
Clark, not out	1	c Trask, b Edlmann		10
Extras	5	Extras		16
Total	83	Total for 2 wickets		180

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B	R	M	W
Edlmann	95	49	2	2
Stuart	94	29	6	6

Stuart bowled very well.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Geoghegan	40	29	1	0
Mr. Edlmann	193	48	16	4
Mr. Stuart	165	84	6	5
Capt. Randolph	10	3	0	0

THE CHOLERA ON THE MEN-OF-WAR SHIPS.

THE cholera, it would appear, has not yet quite disappeared from the war ships in the harbour. A man on board the Redbreast was seized with the disease yesterday morning, and immediately removed on board the hospital ship Tenasserim. Two more deaths are reported amongst the four who, in yesterday's issue, were mentioned as being seriously affected. One was T. Budgeman, shipwright, belonging to the Marathon, and the other was a stoker of the Redbreast, named Richard Lean. The bodies of both men were taken out to sea and buried. No fresh cases have occurred on board the Marathon, not even of simple diarrhœa. Two men on the Tenasserim are not yet out of danger, but all the other patients are progressing favourably.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

THE annual ball of the Club of Western India took place this evening, and as in past years, the ball was looked upon as one of the premier items of the Poona season. Of course under the management of a committee, headed by the Hon. Mr. J. G. Moore, and the personal supervision of Mr. Tom C. LeMesurier, the Secretary, it was expected that the arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the guests would be well up to the standard of excellence established in preceding years, and the expectation was realised to the better. The appearance of the club ball room and club grounds was magnificent, with its brilliant illuminations. The trees and cosy little arbours were all picked out with a multitude of variegated *luttees*, and the brilliant uniforms, and splendid dresses of the ladies as they flitted to and fro in the grounds made up a scene, which for brightness of colour and animation could not be surpassed. The scene in the ball room was equally effective and the charming toilets of the ladies came in for much admiration. The guests included H E. the Governor, Lady Harris, and the Government House party, H E. Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and Major General Blundell, General Hogg, and General Budgen. The guests commenced to arrive at the Club at 9 o'clock, and were received by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., president of the club, and Mr. S. LeMesurier, the secretary, and members of the Club Committee. Dancing commenced at 9-30 p.m., the band of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment supplying the music. The programme was as follows:—

Valse	Garden of Sleep.
Valse	Sweet Vows.
Valse	Con Amore.
Lancers	Yeoman of the Guard.
Valse	Dorothy.
Valse	Douces Paroles.
Valse	Eldorado.
Polka	Hi Kelly.
Lancers	Pelican.
Supper 1	Valse. Toreador.
Supper 2	Valse. Estudiantina.
Valse	Maid of the Mill.
Valse	Loves Dreamland.
Highland	Schottsche.
Valse	River of Years.
Valse	Santiago.
Polka	Kutsche.
Valse	Weit Von Dir.
Valse	Tender and True.
Valse	Paul Jones.
Valse	The Officers'.
Galop	Reiter.

Supper was partaken of at midnight, and was fitting for the occasion. The following is the menu:—

Soup.
Clear and Mulligatanay.

Entrees.
Game aspic en jelly.
Lobster salad.
Fowl a la galantine.
Chicken Mayonnaise.

Joints.
Boar's Head: Hunters' Beef.
Brawns: China Tongue, Ox Tongue.
Ham and Turkey.
Saddle Mutton.
Glazed Brisket Beef.
Stand Pie: Pigeon and Beefsteak Pie.

Sweets.
Blanc Mange: Cream.
Tride Pudding: Ice Pudding.
Merringves a la creme.
Cream tart: Sliced maccaroni.
Ratcifia cakes: Ginger cakes.
Sponge cakes: Butter cakes, Queen cakes.

Wafers.
Almonds, Raisens.

Dancing was kept up well into the morning.

The following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen who accepted invitations:—

Barren, Dr and Mrs	Moochool Shah, Mr
Bernard, Dr	Nelson, Mr and Mrs
Bernard, Miss	Nuthall, Major and Mrs
Betham, Mrs	Officers, 18th Hussars
Betham, Capt and Mrs	Officers, R A, Kirkee
Beauchamp, Mr and Mrs	Officers, R A, Bombay
Barry, Dr	Officers, R A, Mhow
Bennell, Miss	Officers, R A, Neemuch
Beatson, Miss	Officers, R A, Ahmednagar
Bidgood, Lieut and Mrs	Officers, R A, Ahmedabad
Burke, Dr and Mrs	Officers, R A, Kamptee
Bourke, Dr and Mrs	Officers, Royal Lancaster Regt
Budgen, General and Mrs	Officers, Lancashire Fusiliers
Breul, Mr and Mrs	Officers, Gloster Regt
Blundell, General	Officers, Worcester Regt
Borrodaile, Col and Miss	Officers, Loyal N. Lancashire Regt
Bolsted, Miss	Officers, Yorkshire Regt
Bussell, Miss	Officers, Middlesex Regt
Croft, Miss	Officers, 1st Lancers
Cousens, Mr and Mrs	Officers, 2nd Lancers
Cowper, Col and Mrs	Officers, 3rd Cavalry
Cooke, Dr Theo, Mrs & Miss	Officers, Poona Horse
Chatfield, Mr and Mrs	Officers, Sappers and Miners
Cunningham, Col, Mrs and Miss	Officers, 1st Grenadiers
Chitre, Dr	Officers, 5th Bo Infantry
Charles, Mr and Mrs	Officers, 9th Bo Infantry
Creagh, Captain	Officers, 8th Bo Infantry
Dickinson, Lieut and Mrs	Officers, 10th Bo Infantry
Duperier, Major and Mrs	Officers, 12th Bo Infantry
Doig, Mr and Mrs	Officers, 16th Bo Infantry
Dodd, Miss	Officers, 20th Bo Infantry
Dennett, Miss	Officers, 21st Bo Infantry
Edwards, Captain	Officers, 22nd Bo Infantry
Edwards, Miss	Officers, 25th Bo Infantry
Ellis, Mr	Officers, 28th Bo Pioneers
Foster, Capt and Mrs	Owen, Capt and Mrs
Fletcher, Mr and Mrs	Peterkin, Dr and Mrs
Fry, Mr T B, and Mrs	Potts, Major and Mrs
Fairclough, Mr	Prior, Mr and Mrs
Forrest, Miss	Pollen, Dr and Mrs
Ferguson, Dr and Mrs	Pollen, Dr J
Fawcus, Miss	Pernett, Monsieur M
Greaves, Sir George, and Staff	Painter, Lieut and Mrs
Gott, Capt and Mrs	Piers, Capt and Mrs
Gleadow, Mr F	Palin, Miss
Gray, Mr and Mrs Cecil	Pitt, Miss
Goldsmith, Col and Mrs	Pritchard, Sir Chas
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs	Quill, Dr and Mrs
Harris, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady	Reid, Mr and Mrs
Hepburn, Major and Mrs	Reinold, Mr and Mrs
Hunter, Miss	Ragment, Mrs
Howard, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Roddie, Mr
Hogg, General and Mrs	Richardson, Captain
Humfrey, Col and Mrs	Shannard, Capt, Mrs and Miss
Hensley, Mr and Mrs	Sharpe, Dr and Mrs
Hibbert, Col and Mrs	Sheppard, Colonel
Hearn, Mr and Mrs	Sassoon, Lady
Hill, Dr and Mrs	Newnham-Smith, Maj & Mrs
Hill, Mr and Miss	Swann, Miss
Hicks, Lieut and Mrs	Sutton, Dr and Mrs
Heath, Col and Mrs	Stofford, Col and Mrs
Hoskyns, Comdr and Mrs	Stuart, Capt and Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart	Smith, Captain and Mrs
Van Hythessen, the Misses	Schofield, Mr
Jervois, Miss	O'Shewghnessey, Miss
Kuper, Mrs	Tritton, Captain and Mrs
Lochee, the Rev Mr	Tyler, Col and Mrs
Loch, Mr W W	Tallents, Capt and Mrs
Von Donop, Major and Mrs	Teed, Col, Mrs and Miss
Laughton, Mr Herbert	Thomas, Miss
Lewin, Capt and Mrs	Officers, 19th Bo Infantry
Lang, Mr and Mrs	Vidal, Capt and Mrs
Macpherson, Major and Mrs	Westmacott, Col and Mrs
Moore, the Hon Mr J G and Mrs	Walker, Capt and Mrs
Members of Byculla Club	Officers, 7th Bo Infantry
Merewether, Miss	Walker, Mr and Mrs
Mullett, Mr	Walker, Major and Mrs
McGonaghy, Dr and Mrs	Webb, Surgn-Genl and Mrs
Martin, Major and Mrs	West, Sir Raymond, and the Misses
MacIlury, Dr and Mrs	Willoughby, Col and Mrs
Meakin, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Williams, Capt and Mrs
McVeagh, Miss	Wickham, Capt and Mrs
Moller, Major and Mrs	Wilkie, Captain and Mrs
Moxon, Miss	Wilkins, Mr A D
Marks, Dr	Wilkins, Mr
	Wodehouse, Miss
	Young, Mr and Mrs

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following are the scores made by the team of the above Club for the simultaneous match fired at Bandora on the 15th September 1891:—

Names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total.
Lieut T M English, B V R	33	31	26	93
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R	26	31	31	88
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	29	29	27	85
Sergt-Instr J Ferguson, B B & C I R Vol	32	27	26	85
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, P Vol	30	27	25	82
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bombay V R	32	27	23	82
Lieut F W English, B V R	28	29	24	81
Lce-Sergt A Ashdown, G I P R V	27	24	25	76
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	26	28	21	75
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P R V	29	27	18	74
Total	292	283	245	821

Average 82·10.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	84	45	70	74	67	9	67	28
Wednesday, Sept. 16	0	12	0	7	0	8	0	16
Total	84	57	70	81	67	17	67	44
Total fall to 16th September 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 16th September 1889	64	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 15th September 1891:—

	In.	ct.
Ghadechi	14	21
Dhola	19	31
Jetalsar	28	16

LIGHTING CITIES BY ELECTRICITY.

THE Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, decided to invite tenders for lighting certain portions of the city for an experimental period not exceeding two years. A number of tenders were received; none of them were deemed satisfactory, the period being too restricted to encourage terms to put down costly plant at their own expense. The subject remained in abeyance until the present Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, made a fresh application for tenders some six or seven months ago, and to which some three or four firms responded. Specifications and proposals were asked for lighting within the budget grant of Rs. 60,000 as much as possible of the road from the Arthur Crawford Market along the Esplanade Road to the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Acworth placed the tenders before the Standing Committee for consideration. A majority were of opinion that the time had not yet arrived when the Corporation should be recommended to spend a sufficient sum of money for carrying out the experiments proposed, as it was found they could not be undertaken by any firm within the small budget grant which would not cover the cost of expensive plant.

We now propose to give some facts which may help to arrive at a conclusion as to the relative cost of lighting by electricity and by gas. We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Preece, F. R. S., who sets forth many interesting facts in a lecture recently delivered on the "Progress of Electricity," delivered before the incorporated association of Municipal Engineers; and also to others by whom the problem involved has been carefully and accurately worked out.

Dealing first with the financial aspect of the subject, Mr. Preece, in speaking of the relative cost of gas and electricity, says very frankly, that comparisons of cost, are generally fallacious, because the comparison depends so very much upon the point of view taken. The questions to decide are principally such as these: What is the capital involved in any particular industry? What the profit derived? and what has the consumer to pay? Mr. Preece dealt especially with the case of Manchester: he knew more of what was done in that city than of any other town. From the records of the gas department in Manchester it seems that one ton of coal in that city produces 9,611 cubic feet of twenty candle power gas—rather in excess of the average, which generally in England is fifteen candle power. In Bombay we get 12½ per cent. less light per thousand feet of gas than is obtained in Manchester, where coal is better, cheaper, and more abundant. In England 1 lb of coal produces 4·29 cubic feet of gas, which gives in Manchester an illumination of 17·2 candles per hour. In drawing a comparison between gas and electricity, Mr. Preece found it necessary to use a technical term which is now coming into general use and ought to be understood by every one—the term "watt." A watt is the mechanical unit of power exerted by a current, one ampere flowing through one ohm for one second. This enables the electrician to tell how many lamps will be lighted and what light they will give by any given power of current. If 7 lbs. of coal is burnt in a steam boiler the result will be 1·3 horse porder of electrical energy; represented in watts the amount will be 1,000—which is termed a "kilowatt." Seven pounds of coal, therefore, gives a kilowatt of energy, and as already shown 1 lb of coal distilled into gas will produce 4·29 cubic feet of 17·2 candles of light. One pound of coal burnt in a boiler to produce steam will give electrical energy if used in the form of a glow lamp, 48 candles of light, and if in the form of an arc 288 candles.

In Manchester, during the twelve months ending 30th March 1890, the income derived from gas was £434,351, and the expenditure £360,804, a balance of £73,549 derived from the sale. From these facts it appears that the cost per 1,000 cubic feet of gas to the Corporation of Manchester was two shillings to produce 4,000 candles of light. In Bombay the gas lamps consume about 5 cubic feet per hour for an illumination of 15 candles. One thousand cubic feet of gas costs the Corporation Rs. 5 for 3,000 candle power of illumination. The amount of gas distilled from one ton of coal is about 9,611 cubic feet; and the coal in Bombay costs on an average Rs. 20, and the illumination is 12½ per cent. less per thousand feet than is obtained in Manchester. However proud gas engineers may be of producing gas of 20 candle power, at the gas works, when it arrives at the houses of the consumers, this 20 candle power is very considerably diminished. The ordinary burner supposed to be consuming 5 feet per hour and giving 15 candle power really only gives 10 candles. The result is that 30 per cent. must be added to the cost of gas for the light of 4,000 candles. Depreciation in the theoretic value of light is not only found in the case of gas, but it is also found to a certain extent in the case of electricity. The lamps intended to last one thousand hours, when they are still fresh and new, will give 16 candle power, but after they have been used 200 or 300 hours the electricity flowing through the carbon filaments, causes the carbon to evaporate, and it flies away in straight lines and is deposited on the glass bulb, obstructing a certain amount of light. Again, there is a certain amount of dust collected on the outside; the consequence is a diminution in the amount of light, though not quite so much as in the case of gas. It ought to be borne in mind when drawing any distinction between the light-giving qualities of the two lights, that 5 cubic feet of gas give practically 10 candle power and 33 watts in its normal power, will give also 10 candle power. The Board of Trade unit of electricity will give a light of 285 candle power during one hour. That amount of light is given by 95 cubic feet of gas which at Rs. 5 per thousand would cost 7 annas 7 pies. The cost of one electric unit in Bombay has been estimated at 5½ to 6 annas net cost, provided plant is laid down for 1,000 lamps of 16 candle power. So much for the financial point of view. The sanitary advantages are manifold. There is also to be considered the facility afforded to small industries for the use of electrical power transmitted by electric motors working through the day time. At the present time small industries in Bombay are handicapped, for the use of steam power is necessarily restricted. There is one element of loss in regard to gas which is very serious—that the waste that occurs through lights being left burning unnecessarily. Persons who have their houses and offices lighted with gas know that servants, as a rule, light all the burners and keep them alight unless a careful householder goes round and cuts off those that are not wanted. This element of waste alone causes 20 per cent. of gas to be used more than is necessary. Taking the nine principal towns in England, the average number of hours for gas is 600, and the average number of hours for electricity is 460. This is taken from the average of 200,000 electric lamps which are now in use in London. There is practically no waste of the electricity passing through the meter. Electricity is so easily lighted, a tap turns it on or off, that there is a species of instinct that teaches everyone that you only want your electricity lighted in the place where you require it, and the result is an absence of waste. The comparison between electricity and gas is not as 6 annas is to 7½ annas, but even allowing 20 per cent. for the depreciation of electric light and taking the measured depreciation of gas light at 30 per cent., the real proportion of cost is 6 annas against 8½ annas. Electricity is 30 per cent. cheaper than gas.

The average amount paid per gas burner per annum—again taking the nine principal towns in England—is 9 shillings, whilst the average price of gas is 3 shillings per thousand feet; the average price of the 200,000 electric lamps burning in London is 10 shillings. This is rather a startling figure, for most people are under the impression that the cost of the electric lamps is very much greater than that of the gas. However, experiments tried in generating electricity for the use of one house only, where there are 70 lights, have shown that it costs no more than lighting by gas. Taking all the companies in London and tabulating the revenue derived by each company per lamp per annum for a light of 33 watts and a 10 candle burner, it is found that the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company derive a revenue of 12 shillings per lamp, the Chelsea Electric Supply Company 8 shillings and 6 pence per lamp, the Kensington and Knight's Bridge Company 9 shillings and 2 pence per lamp, the House-to-House Electric Supply Company 11 shillings and 6 pence per lamp, St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Supply 9 shillings and 6 pence per lamp, and a company in Brighton charges 8 shillings and 6 pence per lamp; the mean being for 200,000 lamps 10 shillings, which compares with 9 shillings for gas. In Bombay gas is 2½ times dearer than in England. The cost of producing electricity appears to be only 50 per cent. dearer, so whilst in London lighting by electricity and by gas costs about the same; in Bombay the probabilities are that if electricity were introduced the cost of illumination would be materially reduced. Mr. Preece lights his house by gas; he burns gas only in the garden so that the vitiated air is dissipated, whilst he obtains from the gas only what he wants, namely, the light. If 25 cubic feet of gas is burnt directly, about 50 candles of light is the result. If it is burnt in a gas engine and produces electrical energy it will give 160 candles of light. By this use of gas treble the amount of light can be obtained in the house.

The point must not be neglected that electric lighting removes from our midst a source of deterioration to goods and chattels. It adds so much to the security of buildings from fire. It is not, of course, absolutely safe, as carelessness and folly would cause fire by electricity as by gas. It requires supervision and the usual care which all illuminating agents demand.

The improvement of the conditions of health is the great merit of electric lighting. In the Savings Bank Department, of the London General Post Office, the cost of electricity is paid for by the increased work they get out of the staff. The introduction of the electric light has diminished the hours of absence two hours per day per annum. That put down at 10 pence per hour, which is the ordinary overtime rate in Government Service, means a saving of £680 a year. The electric light in the department costs £700, so it really only costs £20 a year. The Chief Controller of the General Post Office has stated that the electric light enables them to get out their work quicker than ever before and is equal to 200 men. The purity of the air we breathe, and the sanitary aspect of the electric light, are the points which commend the light for general use. It must not be forgotten that when gas is consumed the air becomes poisonous. Gas burned in a bed chamber is as injurous as bad water and sewer gas. Fortunately the electric light is not the lamp of luxury, which only the rich man can afford to pay for. It is the poor man's light. The cost of the electric light is being continually lessened. The price of gas is going up in England from labour disputes and strikes, and the price of electricity is coming down because electricians are beginning to know very much more about it.

In England 1,000 feet of gas can be produced for 1 shilling and 10 pence, the extra 2 pence charged is for management and collection. What can electricity be produced for? Mr. Preece made an exhaustive inquiry into the cost of electricity in the production of phosphorus and copper. They are two industries where the use of the current is continuous. The engines and dynamos work at their maximum efficiency. In electric lighting the load is irregular. People will not go to bed at the same hour or rise at the same hour, so the load line is variable. Where the load line is constant, as in the production of phosphorus and copper, it is possible to produce electricity for one third of a penny per unit. If the theoretical difference between gas and electricity is taken it is equal to gas produced at 3 pence per thousand feet. This shows what a vast field of development is before the electric light. There is, however, one reason gas still holds the field against electricity. It is that there is in England such a market for residuals. The price obtained for coke and ammoniacal liquors, and other ingredients of gas works, practically reduces the price of coal in London to the gas manufacturers to 4 shillings and 6 pence per ton; that is why more has to be paid in England for electricity than for gas. In places like Gibraltar and Malta there is no market for residuals, and there it is possible to produce electricity cheaper than gas. This consideration seems equally applicable to Bombay and India generally, and in fact in a still higher degree, as coal is still more expensive on account of higher freight than at Gibraltar or Malta.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

PRINCIPAL R. G. Oxenham, M.A., delivered a very interesting lecture on "Popular Astronomy," on Tuesday evening, before a largely-attended meeting of Graduates, Undergraduates and others in the hall of the Esplanade College under the auspices of the College Union. Professor M. MacMillan was in the chair. Among those present were Professors Hathornthwaite, MacMillan, Sharp, Padhye, Khurshedji Kateli; Miss Green, Miss Darcy and several lady-members of the Sorosis Club; the Rev. Dr. Dreckmann; the Chiefs of Ichalkaranjee and Visalghad; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.; Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, and M. D. Cama; and Messrs. K. R Cama, R. P. Karkaria, K. D. Mistry, H. S. Dixit, D. J. Sarti, K. B. Wagle, F. R. Bamanji, H. C. Koyaji, Nasserwanji, N. Mody, J. D. Bharda, &c. The spacious hall, which was beautifully illuminated, was crowded. The lecture was illustrated with diagrams.

Professor M. MacMillan, who was received with cheers, in opening the proceedings, said: The subject on which Mr. Oxenham is going to discourse to us to-day is one that has, through all ages, roused the interest and wonder of mankind. This feeling has its strongest expression in the words of the great German metaphysician who said: "Two things there are which, the oftener and the more steadfastly we consider them, fill the mind with an ever-new and ever rising admiration and reverence—the starry heaven above, the moral law within." To the mere eye the stars are small specks of light often quite indistinguishable, when near the horizon, from distant gas lamps. But the imagination of the poet endows them with celestial harmonies; the mythologist regards them as the abodes of the immortal gods, the theologian points to them as the most splendid visible manifestation of Divine power, the astrologer reads, in the starry rubric, the destinies of men and nations, and the man of science tells us—but what modern science has to tell us about the stars you will hear from Mr. Oxenham,—whom I now call upon to deliver his address.

Principal Oxenham then said that what he had to say was not a scientific exposition, but only an attempt to touch upon some few of the countless considerations suggested by the study of Astronomy. Even before the times of the Magi and before the first stone was laid of the most ancient pyramid, the heavens had been watched with an awe that deepened into religion and expanded into a hundred primitive Mythologies. They were doubtless aware that most of the old-world gods and heroes, and almost every world-wide fairy tale, had been traced to some natural—usually an astronomical—phenomenon.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY CIVILIANS VS. THE Y. M. C. A.

THE second round of the Rugby Football Tournament came off yesterday evening on the Cooperage between the Bombay Civilians and Y. M. C. A. before as large a turn out of spectators as gathered on Tuesday evening. The weather was again all that could be desired, and the ground was hard and dry. Immediately the game was started by the Civilians from the Bandstand quarter, their superiority was at once evident. They scored two ties in rapid succession within a quarter of an hour after the ball was started. Very little interest was created from the one sided nature of the game, and the Bombay Civilians came off victorious with two goals and six ties to their opponents' *nil*. It would appear that the Y. M. C. A. representatives were considerably knocked about, not through any undue roughness of play on the part of their opponents, but through sheer inability to tackle their heavier and more skilful opponents. Their defence was undoubtedly weak, and towards the end of the game in particular the Civilians simply did as they pleased. The passing and combination of the forward brigade of the Civilians was generally admitted, and elicited warm applause from the onlookers, and a marked contrast to the poor display of the Blues in that respect. They were, as has already been hinted, placed at a decided disadvantage in having superior weight pitted against them, but this could have easily been counterbalanced had they devoted more attention to passing and combination in which they were far and away outclassed by the Civilians. During the first half the score of the Civilians stood at one goal and three ties to their opponents' *nil*, and this they nicely doubled in the last half hour. Reid, the Captain of the Bombay Civilians, secured the ball in the second half from a scrimmage before the Blues' sticks, and with a pretty and accurate drop-kick obtained a goal for which he was loudly cheered. On two occasions he missed his opponents' post by a mere trifle. Fairless, in the first half, converted La Touche's try into a goal, while Messrs. Hewitt, Fowler, Ross, Clark, and Owen rendered yeoman service in defence of their colors.

The Y. M. C. A. winning the toss elected to guard the Cooperage goal, and the Civilians kicked off from the Bandstand end. The superiority of the Civilians immediately asserted itself, and Stabb soon obtained a try that was quickly followed by another soon after the game started. After these two advantages the game travelled to centre ground, where after some sharp encounters near the half way line the Civilians pressed down and carried the play into their Home line, where Clarke brought it out. McCausland made a fine run, and though heavily hampered by Waller, who pounced upon him, did not surrender till he was held in front of the Y. M. C. A. sticks. From this point the play surged to the far corner where Stabb received the ball from a dexterous pass from Reid, who contended against tremendous odds, and obtained a try. Fairless took the place kick, and converted it into a goal amidst great applause. Game—One goal and two tries to *nil* in favour of Civilians. When put into play again, St. Paul made a fine run down to his "25 yard," whence the ball was carried by splendid combination amongst the Civilian forwards to almost beneath the Y. M. C. A. cross bar, where La Touche, after leaving half his jersey in the grasp of Gallaher, who failed to tackle him, secured another try, ten minutes before the call of half time. Fairless took the shot at the Y. M. C. A. sticks, but failed to increase the score, the ball shooting a trifle past the post. Up to this the playing of the Y. M. C. A. team was outborne at every point, and they could make no head way into the opposite camp.

On recommencing hostilites after the change of ends, Clarke, the Y. M. C. A. captain, kicked the ball into play with a grand shot that lodged almost on the Civilians' cross-bar. From a throw in near the half way flag by Joyce, a mawl collected in which the superior weight of the Bombay Civilians was manifested, and they drove their lighter foes before them to gather again in front of the Blues' goal, where after a hard fight the Civilians got a touch down, which Reid failed to convert into a goal. The forward ranks of the Civilians were not to be denied, and they invariably beat back their opponents. Reid received the ball from Hewitt on the far side, and although he made a grand try with a drop kick he only failed to score from the difficulty of his situation. The Civilians for a considerable period gave the spectators a splendid exhibition of their passing, which was indeed superb, and resulted in Reid receiving a pass from Fowler, making another goal with a beautiful drop-kick amidst great applause, which brought the score to two goals and five tries. This was followed up by Clarke, getting another try just before "time" was announced.

RESULT.

Civilians two goals and six tries to the Y. M. C. A.'s *nil*. The following were the teams :—

Bombay Civilians.—Back—C. St. Paul; three-quarter backs—N. J. Stabb, Marshall Reid (Captain), and C. B. LaTouche; half-backs—P. H. C. Merryweather and G. E. Hewitt; forwards W. C. Symes, J. M. Allan, A. E. Boulton, C. H. Ross, F. D. Fowler, P. Clark, C. K. Fairless, R. R. Owen, and G. McCausland.

Y. M. C. A.—Full-back—H. J. Clark, three-quarter backs—E. Waller, F. J. Clark, F. Waller, and P. Fischer; half-backs—G. F. Lunn, and H. W. Joyce; forwards—J. H. MacCarthy, W. Gallagher, C. H. Brierly, T. H. Hawes, A. P. O'Brien, A. Pinsent, S. W. Lynn, and F. Martin.

The match to-day will be between the Calcutta Buffs and the Royal Navy XV.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 13th September in the Vehar Lake, was 3 inches 32 cents. as against 4 inches 13 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 77 inches 21 cents. as against 90 inches 39 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 29 feet 65 cents., and at the end of the week 30 feet 40 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 31 feet, 00 cents. at the beginning of the week, and 31 feet 40 cents. at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 4 inches 12 cents., and at the same date last year 5 inches 14 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 86 inches 94 cents. or 20 inches 84 cents. less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 57 feet 14 cents., or 60 cents. more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 57 feet, 04 cents., the same as last year. On Pawai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 82 cents. as against 4 inches 64 cents. for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 78 inches 01 cent. as against 85 inches 87 cents. last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 5 cents., being 7 feet 15 cents. more than last year at the same date. On Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 92 cents. making 74 inches 17 cents. up to date for the year. At the commencement of the week the height of the water available for supply was 12 feet 12 cents. and at the end of the week 25 feet 09 cents.

ON Saturday, the 22nd ult., at Marseilles, a man, barefooted and in rags, was taken to the police station and charged with being a vagrant. He made a statement, which was subsequently found accurate, that he served under the Commune as a captain in General Dombrowsky's staff. Gilbert, as his name is, was in command of the Company that executed Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, with the rest of the priestly hostages, he himself giving that venerable prelate the finishing shot with his revolver. After the taking of Paris by the Versailles army Captain Gilbert was courtmartialled and sentenced to death, but a respite was granted him, and he was transported to New Caledonia. He came back to France after the amnesty, and has ever since dragged on a miserable existence, having vainly applied to the Government for a passage to New Caledonia, where he wished to carry out a new system for growing the vine, a system with which he hoped to become a millionaire. To a Marseilles journalist, who was able to interview him on the days of May, he said, "If I had not given Mgr. Darboy his quietus there were twelve men behind me who would have shot me."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carroll, Chairman, presided, and the others present were :—Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. Nowroji, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and M. B. Bhabhaya.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL LOANS QUESTION.

The Municipal Commissioner at the outset made an announcement which he said he felt sure would be received by the Committee and the Corporation with the same satisfaction with which he himself had received it that morning. It was that the Government of India had acquiesced in the prayer of their memorial regarding the repayment of the Tansa Loan. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee : For an extension of 60 years all round ?

The Commissioner, replied that Government had not done that but they had accepted the compromise which had been suggested and the result was that the first two instalments would be paid within 60 years, the third and fourth in 40 years, the fifth in 50 years, and the sixth in 60 years. Therefore it would be seen that Government had acceded to the precise terms of the compromise submitted. They had however said nothing in respect to the extension of the Vehar debt, but as they had already committed themselves to the principle put forward by the Municipality he thought the omission of that reference was simply an oversight, and that they might expect the Vehar loan to run over 60 instead of 30 years as before. The effect of the alteration in the periods of the loans on their finances would be to relieve the revenue by more than a lakh of rupees per annum (hear, hear) and he did not think the Corporation could be sufficiently congratulated on the happy result of the long and arduous battle they had fought, nor could they feel too much gratitude towards the Government of Bombay and especially H. E. the Governor who to his (the Commissioner's) certain knowledge had interested himself most warmly on behalf of the Corporation, and he trusted the Corporation would re-echo the sentiments to which he had given utterance in regard to the obligation they were under to the Government of Bombay in general and his Excellency in particular, for without that assistance he thought it was exceedingly improbable that the Government of India would have acceded to the prayer of their memorial.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said the announcement made by the Commissioner was certainly a most gratifying one and the result which had been stated was very largely due to the Commissioner, who had placed before them the compromise which had been accepted, although he might point out that many of the members, himself included, had been in favour of asking for the period for the repayment of the whole of the instalments to be extended to 60 years. They also ought to be grateful to H. E. the Governor who, like his predecessor, had rendered them such great assistance in obtaining the result stated by the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal thought that if they had strongly insisted on the period for the repayment of the whole of the instalments being extended to 60 years they might perhaps in the end have succeeded, but still it was as well that the compromise had been put forward.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee next considered letter, dated 11th in stant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to his entrusting the following works at the distributing and settling basins, Bhandarwada Reservoir, to the Indian Patent Stone Company :—

	Rate per brass Rs. a. p.
Removing existing pointing or old mortar and repointing walls with Indian patent stone.....	41 0 0
Covering floors with Indian patent stone one inch in thickness	33 0 0
Breaking arches, floors and walls for light and for lowering outlet pipes .....A.....	10 0 0
Making good again in 3 to 1 cement mortar.....	70 0 0

Stating that the company are the only manufacturers of patent stone, and that it is useless to invite tenders. The cost will be debited to the transfer of Rs. 40,764-7-0, sanctioned by the Corporation, in its resolution, dated 3rd instant.

The sanction asked for was granted.

THE TULSI MAIN EMBANKMENT.

It was agreed on the advise of the Commissioner to recommend the Corporation to sanction the execution of repairs to portions of Tulsi main embankment between Mahim and Bandora at a cost of Rs. 10,780; and between Elphinstone Road and Mahim and beyond Bandora at a cost of Rs. 25,000, as also a section of Vehar 32" pipe embankment between Sion and Kurla, at a cost of Rs. 10,000; stating that the total sum required for these embankments is Rs. 45,780, which can be partly met out of savings in the grant for materials (Rs. 8,600) and for the Pawai establishment (Rs. 15,300) for 1891-92, total Rs. 23,900, thus leaving Rs. 21,880 to be provided for, remarking that for this balance, when further savings have accrued later on in the year, a further application will be made.

THE EXTENSION OF HUMMUM STREET.

A letter dated, 14th instant, from the Commissioner, was considered requesting a reconsideration of the proposal to purchase 277 square yards or thereabout of land in connection with the project for extending Hummum Street to Marine Street on the east and Esplanade Road on the west, as proposals are or will immediately be submitted to build upon such land. Stating that the value of this land has been estimated at Rs. 251 per square yard, and that the construction of a building upon it will practically defer indefinitely the extension of Hummum Street into Marine Street.

Dr. Cowasjee said he would not recommend the Corporation to purchase this land, for he was sure they would reject it as on the last occasion. If the owners of this land came to terms and offered it at Rs. 50, then it would be time for them to recommend the Corporation. Otherwise this was too extravagant a price for the land.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya said he could not recommend the Corporation to the purchase of this land on any consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved that the letter should merely be recorded.

Mr. Harkissondass Narotumdas seconded this motion, which was carried.

THE BHULESHAWAR MARKET PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved, and Mr. M. B. Barbhaya seconded, that with reference to his letter, dated 11th instant, the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, be informed that the only proposal which has been submitted to the Corporation, regarding the provisions of school buildings, is that for providing accommodation over the Bhuleshwar Market for 700 pupils at a cost of Rs. 81,840, and that the recommendation has been made to the Corporation on condition that in accordance with the usual rule of grants-in-aid Government pay half the cost thereof.

THE COMMISSIONER'S TRIP TO ENGLAND.

The Chairman said that this was the last meeting which the Commissioner would attend before going on leave to England, and he felt sure they all wished him a very happy voyage and a pleasant stay in England. (Applause.)

There being no other business the meeting terminated.

ALARM is spreading in the champagne wine district, says a Paris correspondent, in connection with a threatened invasion of the phylloxera. In one or two places the pest is said to have been observed, and proposals have been made to unite the numerous small vineyards under one or two large companies with the object of localising and stamping out the disease. This movement is by no means enthusiastically supported by the small owners, who profess to have seen no evidence of the phylloxera's presence, and regard the agitation as the work of the large proprietors, who hope to get all the soil into their possession and reduce the yeomanry of the vine-growing districts to the position of factory hands. The leader of this opposition is one Rene Lamare, a young fellow of hardly 19, who has by speeches and pamphlets, which he issues from a printing office set up by himself, obtained a wonderful influence over the mass of the population. He holds out hopes to his neighbours that by refusing to play into the hands of the men with big names they can sell the produce of their vines directly to the public at a greater profit. Champagne, however, requires such a large capital for its production that this seems doubtful, and there is no doubt that the phylloxera, when once it appears, spreads very rapidly.

SEVERAL "Jack the Ripper cases," which appears to mean instances of patients whose intellects have been affected by brooding over the Whitechapel murders, have recently been reported at the Banstead Lunatic Asylum. The special prominence in other patients of delusions connected with mesmerism and hypnotism has also been noted. Whether this is a result of the present craze for public exhibitions of this nature, Dr. Shaw thinks it would be, at present, premature to say, but of the greater prevalence of delusions of this class he has, he says, no doubt.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION IN THE KATHIAWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual prize distribution inthe Kathiawar High School, Rajkote, took place on Wednesday last week, Colonel Hancock, the Political Agent, presiding. The Central Hall of the school building was crowded with the leading European and native gentlemen of the place. A few ladies graced the occasion.

The ceremony commenced with the Head Master reading the following report for the past year :—

"Colonel Hancock, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Head Master's report of his school may well be compared with the 'humble annals of the poor,' one year's report being so much like another. Not only is there no heroic incident, but there is no variety also. The events of each successive year are summed up in the never-varying tale of so many admissions, and so many passing, and so many failing. At the last distribution, I had to point out that the school maintained its character as a central Institution, in spite of other High Schools having sprung up in Kathiawar, since it came into existence. It is not a mere private opinion, but a conclusion based on facts and figures, which were cited last year. Mr. Ollivant, who presided on the occasion, expressed himself as convinced by the figures produced. Last year there were 67 per cent. from Rajkote, and the rest were non-resident students. This year, the percentage of non-resident students is, if any thing, yet higher. Nor are all these non-resident students drawn from States unprovided with a High School. For example, the Navanagar State furnishes as many as 18 students, and Junagadh 19. Whatever may be the explanation of this, it cannot be doubted that this institution supplies a real want of the Province. Last year I referred in this place to the introduction of the school final course in the school. I am glad to be able to say that all the students sent up for the University School final examination passed. It is very difficult to introduce the bifurcation of studies implied in the school final course, without an addition to the school staff. I have to thank the karbharis, accordingly, for sanctioning at the last meeting a drawing master for the school. For the other University examination, viz., the matriculation, twenty-one candidates appeared from this school. Fourteen passed the examination out of this number. Two more passed, who had appeared privately. So altogether sixteen boys passed the matriculation, and eight the school final examination. I do not quote here the results of the other classes, for the reason that the examination was held by myself, and so there could be no comparison. When the examination is held by the head master himself, the large percentage of success may be with as much truth attributed to the low standard of examination, as to the efficiency of work of the staff under him. The comparison is fair only when the same examiner has examined different schools, and the same standard, therefore, has been applied. For this reason the results of the University examination, in spite of its uncertainties and other faults, are, in the long run, especially, a better criterion of the efficiency of a school than its own examinations. So judged, our school does not cut a bad figure. At the last matriculation there appeared nearly 3,000 candidates in all from the whole Presidency, out of which number 744 passed. This gives a percentage of 25. The percentage from this school is 67. In a small place like this teachers want some means of self-improvement with a view to supply the want in such measure as we can. For some years past we have had a Debating Club for the teachers. The members meet every fortnight to discuss topics of general importance. Among outdoor sports special attention is paid to cricket. Prizes are this year awarded to the two best players, Bawamian and Shivlal. It is hoped it may prove an encouragement to others. Before I conclude, I beg to offer my best thanks, on behalf of the school, to the ladies and gentlemen that have honoured us with their presence this evening, and especially to Colonel Hancock, our worthy Political Agent, for kindly presiding on this occasion."

When the head master resumed his seat, a few recitations in English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujerati, were given and appreciated by the audience.

The President distributed the prizes and delivered the following address :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very glad that it has fallen within my short term of office as Political Agent to attend this prize-giving, and to offer a few words of congratulation and encouragement to Mr. Gimi, and all concerned with this institution, which still maintains its position as the leading High School of the Province. Mr. Gimi appears to repine a little at having to tell the same unvarying tale from year to year, but as that tale is one of continual progress and success, he ought really to be proud of it. This year the figures show that, in comparison with other High Schools, more boys than ever, from this school, have passed the University School final and curriculation examinations in Bombay. All who went up passed in the former examination, and 67 per cent. matriculated, that is to say, that nearly seven boys in every ten were successful, and that is enough to satisfy any master in the world. As regards the physical capacities of the boys, I am happily better able to judge for myself, and as far as their cricket goes I can only confess that it has gone far above our Gymkhana standard. I am glad to see prizes given for it, and I am sure Bawamian and Shivlal well deserve them. It has been an agreeable surprise to me to find that Bawamian can sing and recite almost as powerfully as he can hit. Some of the Native papers have scoffed greatly at the love shown by our good Governor for this game, but they little understand its good effects. What could be more striking than the sociability and friendliness displayed by all the different groups scattered about the College ground last Thursday, where Rajas and Girasias and High School boys and English gentlemen were all engaged in friendly rivalry, and showing each other all sorts of civilities and kindnesses? That is the sort of thing, believe me, to abolish race prejudices and to bring about good feeling. It is better than a dozen sermons or lectures on the subject, and I hope many of you will live to find it so. I will not now detain you with further speech-making, but conclude with wishing Mr. Gime and his scholars still further success."

The proceedings concluded with the usual distribution of nosegays, &c., and three cheers for Colonel Hancock and three more for the ladies and gentlemen present.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AGAINST A HINDU REFORMER.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunkar, of Mr. Bhaishunkar, Dhushaw and Kanga, appeared to prosecute on behalf of Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, Headmaster of the Elphinstone High School, who charges Messrs. B. S. Sitaram, the proprietor and manager of the *Khara Prakar* or *Truth Sayer*, W. N. Bhate and Atmaram Canopa, a printer, with defamation in respect to certain libellous publications that appeared in the journal. Mr. Brown, solicitor, Mr. Moroji Kassinath, and Mr. Dalvi, appeared to defend. The proceedings seemed to create much interest as the court was crowded with a very large number of the Hindu community.

Mr. Jardine in addressing the Court said that the complainant was a gentleman well known in Bombay as the head of a most important school, and had been, for many years, a prominent citizen taking part in many movements, and especially of all forward and progressive movements. This caused certain offence to some of the more reactionary spirits of his community, which became apparent from time to time; and not long ago when the Age Bill was noticed in the Legislative Council and by the Government of India. At that time the complainant found that there were various attacks of an unworthy character made upon him from time to time. He thought it was better to treat them with contempt, than take any notice of the attacks made against him. The matter of which he now complained was in regard to an article published in a paper called the *Truth Sayer* which culminated in a paragraph of a most scandalous character, by which it was intended to damage the reputation and defame him and the members of his family. The persons connected with this magazine disseminated the publication amongst the community, thereby intending to damage him as much as possible and interrupt the cause he advocated by gross defamation in the journal. In the paragraph names had been avoided, probably with the intention of escaping any liability for the offence. It was quite enough that it should be shown to the court that it had been pointed out by some persons reading the article that it was the family of the complainant that it had been intended to defame. There was also ample cause to show that the person intended to be defamed, who was mentioned as a reformer in this paragraph, was also the complainant. The story itself was one intended to give prominence to the slander that had been disseminated by some criminally-minded persons prior to the period of publication of the article in question. It could not be argued for the defence that the article had been taken from another journal, for if a person published a false statement he must justify it. Mr. Jardine considered that this was a libel that requires to be put down with the strong arm of the law so as to prevent other parties from publishing libels of its kind.

Waman Abaji Modok, Headmaster of the Elphinstone, High School, called, said :—I have been connected with this school for about nine years, and have been identified with the progress in our community. I took a prominent part in the Age Bill, and am looked upon as a reformer. The discussion on the Age Bill gave rise to a considerable amount of ill-feeling in the community. After these discussions I found that certain scandalous reports were disseminated about my family in Bombay. These slanders came to my knowledge and imputed immorality to members of my family. I thought best to take no notice of these slanders as they were utterly false. Then the paragraph of which I now complain appeared in the *Kara Prakar*. I have no doubt that that libel was intended to refer to my family, the children of which have received a western education. My eldest son is 28 years, my daughter 26, another son 21, another daughter is about 18, the next is a son who is 15, the next is a daughter of 13, and the others, boys of 12, 8 and 6 years. This scandal is absolutely false and without the slightest foundation. Some time prior to the libel it came to my knowledge that two of my children had committed suicide. My attention was called to this article by various friends as an article pointing to myself.

Cross-examination reserved.

Anantrao Shewshunker, a clerk in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, was called to prove the declaration of the proprietorship of the journal. Another witness was called to show that B. S. Sitaram made the same declaration in the Registrar's Office concerning the registration of the paper,

Other evidence was led about the information the complainant received from his friends regarding the imputations to him and his family, and the agreement he met with with many of his community on matters of social reform.

The case was adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FUTURE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE next meeting of the Senate, says the *Mhratta*, is to decide what the future entrance test is to be. It is proposed to raise the present standard by making the second language and the Vernacular both compulsory and adding a composition paper in English. In the interests of the candidates we feel bound to protest against this policy. The University course has already been changed from three to four years; and it is further proposed to raise the entrance standard so as to take up an additional year of the candidate. A future candidate for the degree will thus have to sacrifice two more valuable years of his life at the alter of the *Alma Mater*; and all this for what? Not for any real gain,—but simply to please the vanity of some demi-gods of the University, who believe, and honestly believe, that boys of this generation are so much deteriorated in intelligence that they cannot grow wise in as short a time as these demi-gods did of old. If the present entrance test must, therefore, be improved and distinguished from the U. S. F., we should suggest that it should be abolished altogether and the Previous should be made the entrance test instead. This will secure the necessary result without imposing fresh burden on the innocent candidates.

LORD WENLOCK AND MR. CAINE.

The *Mahratta* says :—Judging from the utterances of Lord Wenlock as reported in the papers, that high functionary is mighty angry with Mr. Caine for what are termed his 'absolute falsehoods,' 'malicious untruths,' &c. From the detailed accounts given in the Madras papers as to the real state of things *at present*, it cannot be denied that the statements of the anonymous informant from Madras referring to a state of things of several weeks ago, on which the ex-M.P. based his caustic remarks, appear to be wide of the truth. Though great distress exists in Chinglepat and North Arcot as the Governor himself admits, it is sheer exaggeration to assert that men and cattle are or were at any time dying by hundreds. Now even allowing for the insufficient and optimistic nature of official information on such points, it must be admitted that there has been gross and even inexcusable exaggeration in what the Madras correspondent of Mr. Caine asserted. But such exaggeration is not confined to non-officials, witness the rosy colour sought to be put upon the same matter by the Under-Secretary of State for India a few weeks ago. And we do not know, even admitting the gravity of the provocation, whether a high dignitary like the Governor of a Province is not guilty of something like a breach of proprieties in betraying himself in a manner and style least compatible with patience of public criticism and State dignity. We congratulate the *Madras Mail* on having put a more acceptable interpretation upon the particularly striking sentence in that wrathful speech than was done by a Bombay paper, and we fully agree with the writer that that interpretation is certainly less indignified of the two.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

THE *Indu Prakash* states :—The Corporation rejected on Thursday last a motion for trying a costly experiment of electric lighting in Bombay. The Corporation has used a wise discretion in refusing to undertake any pecuniary liablity under its present precarious financial condition. It was an act of great self-denial on its part not to have allowed itself to be tempted by the chance of getting so attractive a luxury. But seeing that there was no immediate want of it, and considering that the Municipal exchequer is by no means overflowing, it was right the Corporation declined to take the burden upon itself. The experiment was to cost Rs. 58,506 to begin with, and involved an eventual outlay of 1½ lakh as the price of the plant. The experience of electric lighting we have had in Bombay was by no means encouraging. The light had the inconvenient habit of leaving the streets in sudden darkness. A costly undertaking involving an expenditure of over two lakhs with such doubtful antecedents has been well shunted off.

AN ALLEGED OFFICIAL "JOB."

Crediting a rumour that Mr. W. Webb is to be appointed acting Prothonotary of the High Court, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—It is said that Mr. Webb is to have the acting appointment of Prothonotary to the High Court during the absence of the substantive incumbent. Now, the learned Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court may be respectfully asked whether they are serving public interests and whether they are doing *justice* when they pass over better and more deserving gentlemen who could fill that acting place and contemplate nominating Mr. Webb? What are the reasons which have weighed or are weighing with the learned Chief Justice and his colleagues in offering him that post? The public is indeed curious to know whether in the whole Bombay bar Mr. Webb is the *only* applicant for a magistracy or prothonotariship.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The Medical Faculty, says the *Rast Goftar*, is just now much exercised over the question as to what should be the standard of qualification for youths entering the Medical College. That the average licentiate of medicine is deficient in general culture cannot be denied. The result cannot be otherwise, seeing that their general education ends with the University Entrance Examination. If our medical men were to bring a cultivated mind to the study of scientific subjects, they can become much better doctors no doubt. As it is, they have to submit to a very rigid test in order to pass their medical examination, and with a basis of general culture they can turn their medical studies to far better account than is possible for them to do at present. But it is not necessary that all medical men should be men of high culture. Many young men will content themselves with an inferior diploma, while a few will aspire to higher honours. Let there be therefore different degrees for the two classes of students. If the abolition of the inferior degree were to turn away a large number from the study of medicine, it would be an evil far in excess of any advantage that may be derived by turning out annually a very few highly trained men. The inferior degree may be retained, and the M. B. may be reserved for those who passed their first B.A. or B.Sc. examination, the M.D. being left open to those who have first graduated in Arts or Science.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

The *Indu Parkash* observes :—Mr. Hart's lecture on Vernacular Literature, which was the third of the series inaugrated by the Elphinstone Union, is peculiarly valuable just at this time. It is an appeal to our educated men to put their shoulders to the wheel in the cause of promoting vernacular literature, and in view of the subject-matter of next Friday's Senate-meeting the appeal is especially opportune. Those of our educated bretheren, whether Hindus or Parsees, who, despise the vernaculars, should carefully note the exhortation addressed to them by Mr. Hart, a thoroughly unpassed and competent witness, whose testimony as an outsider, and as a man of culture, is of no mean significance. We have reason to believe that there are other English members of the Senate who are equally sensible of the importance of the cultivation of the vernaculare languages and the growth of vernacular literature. The friends of the vernaculars may therefore count upon powerful support.

The *Gujerat Darpan* says :—The lecture of Mr. Hart before the Elphinstone College Union emphasises the necessity of encouraging the vernacular languages. It was appropriate that the present and future graduates of the University were addressed, as Mr. Hart did, on the subject of supplying a literature for the people. The history of the English literature ought to give them a practical lesson in the work.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is considered probable that Sir John Gorst will be the new Postmaster-General, and Mr. George Curzon the Under-Secretary for India. Mr. Curzon has made the ethnology and politics of the East a special study, and has long been regarded as the most promising young man among the Tories. He is 32 years of age, and his only drawback is his delicate health.

RELIGIOUS wakes, called *jaggahs* are being held in different parts of Lahore city. These consist in a number of Hindu spiritual guides keeping awake all night and reciting *mantras* from their religious works to invoke the aid of the deity in sending down rain, and for the aversion of the threatened famine, as well as for the disappearance of cholera. The inhabitants of one bazaar called Mochiwali have subscribed Rs. 2 per head to defray the expenses of a *jaggah* which was to be held on Sunday night on a grand scale, when the idols were to be worshipped and paraded in the public streets, the shopkepers also decorating their shops for the occasion.

THE Amir has, it is said, decided to spend a part of the winter at Jellalabad, where the climate is much milder than in Kabul. If his Highness carries out his intention, he might like to renew his acquaintance with India, observes a contemporary, for the march from Jellalabad to Peshawar is an easy one and need occupy only four days. He must still have pleasant memories of the pomp and pageantry of the Rawalpindi gathering in the spring of 1885, and as he can now leave his kingdom in perfect safety, there can be no strong reason which would cause him to hesitate in extending his journey to British territory. There would be more sound political results obtained by a few personal interviews between the Viceroy and the Amir than by weeks of discussions through the agency of a mission to Kabul, however informal its character might be. Abdur Rahman, like most Oriental Princes, likes to deal with principals and not with subordinates.

IN the dry districts of the Mysore Province, such as Hassan, the ryots have commenced to send adrift their cattle with a note attached by a string to their necks informing the public at large that those who find the animals are at liberty to keep them. This procedure is due to the distress that is prevalent in these Districts. Food of all kinds is almost at famine prices, and the agriculturists are unable to support themselves, much less their cattle.

STATEMENTS have been freely made—with what object we leave others to conjecture—writes the *Indian Daily News*, that the Government of India have been the moving spirits in the prosecution in the Diamond Case. The *Simla News* says :—"With regard to the Diamond Case, we must say that an unwarrantable liberty seems to have been taken by a correspondent from Secunderabad by his naming Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as the instigator of H. H. the Nizam's alleged breach of contract. The Resident and H. H. the Nizam are as innocent as we are of any implication in the matter, and we are informed, on good authority, the latter is indignant at any sensation having been created out of a transaction of his. In consequence of the tone of independence which characterised Mr. Jacob's replies to his insinuations of crooked action on his (Mr. Jacob's) part, the Minister seems determined to spare nothing, not even the State money which he so carefully guards, to try and bring Mr. Jacob within the jurisdiction of the Law Courts. Lawyers however eminent, will always endeavour to conform their opinions as much as possible to the wishes of their clients who clamour for a pretext for prosecuting a victim. These great cases sometimes end in miserable failures. We have no sympathy with either party, but we think it would be as well for the Hyderabad authorities to stop publication of inspired paragraphs, especially when they make such free use of the name of the British Resident,—an officer known for cautious and inoffensive demeanour."

THE Madras papers report the death, at Coonoor, of Mr. E. J. W. Sherman, of the Bank of Madras. Deceased was 39 years of age and joined the Bank of Madras at Bangalore in his seventeenth year. After serving at Ootacamund, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam, he acted as Agent at Berhampore and at Guntoor. In 1884 he was appointed Agent of the important Branch at Tellicherry, where he conducted the business with great care and ability. For the last six months he has had very bad health, culminating in abscess in the liver, of which he died. He was very popular wherever he has resided, and great sympathy is universally felt for his bereaved widow.

FROM Erzeroum comes the news that Mirza Ali Khan, the Persian Consul-General there, has fallen a prey to the charms of Miss Harris, the attendant of the late Mrs. Clifford Lloyd, widow of the late Consul at Erzeroum. Among the conditions of the marriage is an agreement that the lady is to be obliged to veil herself only when in Persia. Ali Khan behaved with great courage and humanity on the day of the troubles at Erzeroum last year, and saved the lives of a good many Armenians during the massacre by the Turks. It is said he is about to be named Consul-General at Cairo.

DETAILS have reached this country of the experiments undertaken by the United States Agricultural Department in Texas for the artificial production of rain. The results were astounding, and in every instance successful. The most remarkable are probably certain experiments which took place in a part of Texas where rain has not fallen for three years, except in occasional small showers. With the barometer at 30·50, the hygrometer between dry and very dry, five small balloons were sent up to various heights between a thousand feet and five miles, and dynamite discharged from these balloons by electricity. More dynamite was exploded on the surface of the earth, and three hours afterwards a sharp clap of thunder was heard in the clear sky. Rain afterwards began to fall, and although it was suspended for a time it was artificially reproduced by letting off more dynamite.

SARAH BERNHARDT caused lots of fun aboard ship while crossing the Equator *en route* to Honolulu on her Australian tour. The captain of the Monowai was put to his wits' end to keep her in order. On the night before touching at Honolulu she gave a concert with a full orchestra of the weird instruments of the Celestials, reinforced by the ship's gong. The vessel was in an uproar. She bought war clubs of the Samoan natives when they came aboard, and proved herself so interesting to the strapping aborigines that one of them, as he sat on the ship's rail ready to jump back into the water, made signs that he would be delighted to take her home with him. Although 3,000 people in gala attire lined the shore, and a performance in the Government Opera House had been arranged for, and the Queen of the island kingdom had signified her willingness to grant an audience, Bernhardt snubbed the whole lot, took a quiet lunch and a long drive through the island avenues, without a regret for royalty or the £800 subscribed for the performance. When the Monowai steamed out of the harbour she sat in the stern watching the receding groves and writing a long poem. Among the passengers were a number of French *savants* interested in making certain calculations at the time of the transit of Mercury. She followed the mazes of their trigonometry and logarithms with eager curiosity. Early and late she was bubbling over with French exclamations and a pretty "pigeon" English.

ON Saturday, August 22, says a Berlin correspondent, the great autumnal review of all the regiments of guards in and around Berlin took place on the Tempelhofer Feld. Great interest, of course, was shown in the appearance of the Emperor, who had returned in the morning from Kiel. Nobody would have imagined that he had recently suffered from an accident. He was on horseback during the whole review, and then rode at the head of the troops through the streets of the town to the Royal Castle. Everybody was curious to see how the Emperar looked with a beard. He is much tanned with the sun and sea air, and looks extremely well. The Empress, in a white riding habit, rode at the side of her husband. Loud and hearty were the cheers of welcome they received everywhere on re-entering the capital after their long absence.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY AND SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

NONE of the reports of the Indian Budget debate which had previously reached India, contained more than the barest summary of a speech in which Mr. Seymour Keay severely denounced the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and Sir Richard Temple as its author. *India* publishes a verbatim report of the debate, and from this report we take the following passage in Mr. Seymour Keay's speech :—

One of the last acts of the hon. baronet as Governor of Bombay was to pass a Land Revenue Law which at this moment obtains as the law, not only of the whole of the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere where it has been copied. I will mention one or two provisions of this law in regard to the collection of revenue, and the Committee can judge whether these provisions explain how the money is punctually collected from the starving ryots. The collection was made in Western India up to 1879, under a law introduced by Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1827. Now let me compare one or two of the provisions under which the land revenue was collected up to 1879, with the new provisions inserted by the hon. baronet the member for Evesham, which obtain to this day, and are the source of that plethora in the Treasury upon which the Under Secretary congratulates himself. In the first place, until 1879, there was an appeal allowed to every cultivator to a higher authority against the revenue collectors' claim, whatever it might be. The hon. baronet withdrew that right of appeal, and under his Draconian Code the ryot is cut off from all appeal. Up to 1879, the law provided that a penalty was to be inflicted on the occupier of the holding if he cut without permission any of the corn over which the Government had the first lien for the land tax, but that penalty was merely the forfeiture of half the corn actually cut. But the hon. baronet provided that the penalty for unlawfully reaping a single sheaf should be double the amount of the whole of the land tax for the year. Now that, I think, I may call a Draconian provision, but there is more to come. It must be remembered that these provisions are actually in force at this day, and this is how the land tax is now collected over the greater part of India. A third provision enforced up to 1879 was as follows—and I think everybody will admit that it was an equitable provision—that the cultivator of the holding should be responsible for his own land tax, and for that alone. That was so up to 1879. But the hon. baronet changed all that, and by the Land Revenue Act, now in force, he was actually ordained that the whole holdings, perhaps of a thousand cultivators in the village or district, are held responsible for the single arrear of one individual. Not only so, but the crops of the innocent villagers may be attached for these arrears,

SPORTING NOTES.

Swimmers have been having high old times in the West of England lately, although, strange to say, the Exeter matches had to be put off on Saturday, August 23 owing to the flooding of the river. Just fancy swimmers finding too much water an obstacle! In the West of England matches Joey Nuttall has, as usual, been carrying everything before him in professional races, although he only beat that fine swimmer Standring in the 1,000 yards challenge race at Plymouth by a few feet. F. W. Moses, of the Ravensbourne, won the City of London swimming championship and the club captaincy at the same time. The course was from Kew-bridge to Barnes, and the distance about 1,000 yards. The Ravensbourne also won the club championship, with Forest second.

A. Ibbott, the long-distance swimming champion, had no difficulty in again winning the captaincy race of that grand old club, the Dreadnought. With men like Ibbott and smart in it, I have no doubt the club will continue to dread nought. The national water-polo champions—the Hanley Club—will meet Amateur in the second round of the championship competition Fitzroy Baths, on Friday evening next. This is an opportunity Londoners ought not to let slip, as the visitors are probably the finest exponents of the game in England.

Frank Shorland, the hero of the recent 24 hours' road ride, is the holder of the record from London to Edinburgh, which he made on a Facile safety. On the present occasion he rode a safety fitted with the patent Boothroyd tyre, which is constructed on the pneumatic principle. The fact that he covered only 326 miles as against Holbein's 336¼ miles, made in the same race last year, is easily accounted for by a nine hours' storm of wind and rain through which he had to pass. The value of his performance is best appreciated by the fact that he beat C. P. Mills, who has hitherto been invincible in distance races. Holbein unfortunately collided with another cyclist and was obliged to retire.

A well-known character at York races at the beginning of the century was Bobby Ridsdale, who owned an estate at Murton. He ran through all his money, and after all was sold off, from Coriolanus to the coffee-pot, a wretched, ill-conditioned colt-foal, with the blood of old Tramp in his veins, remained without so much as a bid being obtainable, with a speedy prospect of "the dogs" in reversion. This animal, however, was eventually named Bloomsbury, and taken to Newmarket by his trainer, William Ridsdale, and trained there. Bloomsbury won the Derby in 1839, and for a very fleeting period, but poor Bobby into scant and ruffled plumage. Another worthy of York appertaining to the Turf about this period was Captain Frank Taylor, formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons, and famed for whisker, gout, and being the owner of a horse called Ainderby.

The horse Ainderby, a very second or third-rate animal, once bowled over the mighty Queen of Trumps at Doncaster in a good stake by reason of the mare being crossed or heeled by a ferocious mastiff, who ran at her in the race, and caused her to swerve or change a leg, and consequently, to lose. They betted 20 to 1 on the winner of the Oaks and Leger—as well they might, barring accident—and it was no little surprise and satisfaction to the hairy centurion of the 13th Light when he was told in the bar of the grand stand that he was the winner of a couple of thousands. He very gratefully gave £5 for his canine friend, and for ever after kept him on the daintiest fare, and eventually left him an annuity.

The early betting on the Cezarewitch and Cambridge has been unusually heavy this year. The favorite for the long race is Judith. Next in demand are Cameronian, Junius, Parlington, Old Boots, Shall We Remember, Primrose Day, and War Dance. Then came Admiral, Victoricus, Shrine, Swift, Mons Meg, Narraghmore, Buccaneer, and Chesterfield. Besides War Dance, who is favorite, the animals in most demand for the short race are Corstorphine, Amphion, Quartus, Victoricus, Eyrefield, and Signorina. It may be as well to remind persons who are interested in these handicaps that this year the interval between the Leger and the Cezarewitch has been extended from four weeks to five.

No county has made more progress in cricket than Essex this year. Indeed, excepting in name, it is all but a first class county when at its full strength. Against Warwickshire our little London county was fully represented, and a splendid show it made. A. P. Lucas was at his best with the bat, and it was a welcome sight to see this keen cricketer make another century. Many a first-class county, too, would be glad of A. S Johnston, who made 86 in this match. The Blackheath footballer is sometimes afflicted—like a prominent Middlesex man—with a desire to play under an assumed name in order, I suppose, to avoid publicity. Why should these two not exchange names? Then we would have O'Brien of Essex, and Johnston of Middlesex.

As I have more than once pointed out, says Mr. Corlett, I never yet knew a foal that according to the owner was not "very promising." With two year olds and upwards the bitter truth has become manifest that these "promising animals" were not worth a row of pins, and the desire to enter them for races consequently no longer has an existence. Last year, for some reason or other, Bosphorus could not be trained, as the only time he ran he was not nearly fit. He appears to be a thorough stayer, and he is certain to be the best horse that the North will send forth for the St. Leger, and for a place he is the best investment in the race. Mr. Lowther is of opinion that he will be returned the winner.

Bosphorus was tried to be the best two year old in the Highfield team. Some of his stable companions went to Beverley and brought back a disease supposed to have been contracted from foreign cattle, which caused the horses to run at the nose and loose flesh. Bosphorus was a sufferer from this epidemic, and could not be trained for a long time. He possesses the requisite size and substance to gallop the tiring course on the Town Moor with ease to himself. The better the pace the better he will like it. The slower and the worse it will be for his chance, for Bosphorus is a slug with such high courage that he will not leave his horses. So long as he has anything to go with him he will go.

Lord Rosslyn was so excited after the win of Buccaneer that the task of inditing a telegram with the news to Lady Rosslyn was beyond him, and it became necessary for a friend to undertake it. Lord Rosslyn is a young turfite who pursues the sport keenly, and of whom hitherto the fielders have had much the best; but now that in winning a good race he has had much the best of them, and has captured, as people say, somewhere about £20,000 at a coup, the sympathy of turfites generally is with him.

The Canadian football team does not seem to be so strong as one would have expected, after all the eulogistic stuff that has been written about it. In the opening match at Glasgow against the Third Lanark, the visitors were easily beaten by three goals to nill. Of course they ought to improve with practice together, but they do not appear to have much of a chance against our first-class clubs, not to speak of the international engagements they have entered into.

Lord Hartington does not intend to start Morion for the Doncaster Cup, as it will be impossible to get the horse fit for racing so soon, after the long rest which was found to be necessary for him after Ascot. The chances are that Morion will again start only for the Rose Plate, which is run at Newmarket on the day of the Second October Meeting, and for the Jockey Club Cup, on the last day of the Houghton Meeting.

It is surprising how many unsound and lame horses are allowed to take part in selling plates nowadays. I won't say deliberately it is cruel to run a horse suffering from ringbone, spasm, or other blemishes, but I certainly do think that many of the roarers ought often to be in a warm stable instead of on an exposed race course.

Mr. Blundell Maple has, I should say, had the most disastrous year of any owner. He can now and again manage to get second with his horses, but with the exception of Lightfoot yesterday he has not had a winner for a long time. I wonder the King of Tottenham-court-road has not tired of the sport long ago.

Most people thought Vampire a real good thing for the Gimcrack Stakes, but the filly could not act in the mud, and ran nowhere. In my opinion young horses should be run on the ground over which they have been tried as far as possible. Thus all Newmarket two years olds ought to be run at the home meetings.

C. Loates is always popping up serenely at happy moments with Hayhoe's stable, and, as a rule, he gives the judge no trouble when on a good thing. "Ben" is always regarded as about the finest trial jockey in the country. He shows that he can also ride races when chances present themselves.

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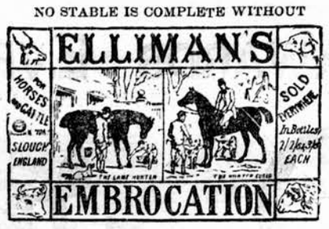

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.

December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON.

Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.

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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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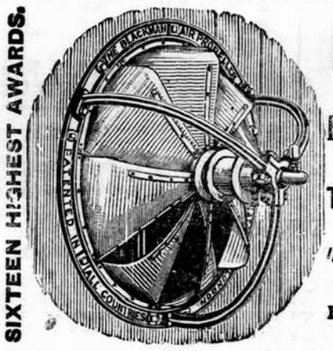

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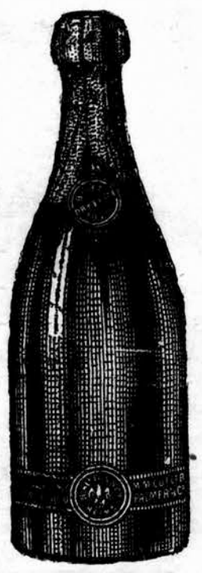

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